

**Washington**—An appropriation of \$1,000,000 for continuing the Transcontinental Airplane Mail Service, has been restored to the Treasury-Postoffice Appropriation Bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The House had failed to provide the appropriations which would continue the air mail between New York and San Francisco via Chicago and Omaha.



## DEDHAM ZONING PLAN SHOWS POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

Better Traffic System, Playgrounds Construction, and Real-Estate Supervision Approved by Citizens

DEDHAM, Mass., Feb. 27.—Citizens of Dedham are considering zoning plans of the town-planning board, drawn up by John P. Fox, State Consultant on Zoning. In a series of recent public hearings consideration has been given the problems of facilitating traffic movement, establishing new playgrounds and athletic fields, and supervising real-estate development.

The zoning ordinance, if adopted, will divide the town into six zones: residential, general residential, semi-residential, business, commercial, and industrial. In the two principal residential sections, namely, those around the County Courthouse and Mount Vernon Street, are many of the finest homes in the town, and the board looks with disfavor upon any proposal to encroach upon these areas. Under the new classification, nothing but single houses would be permitted in the strictly residential sections.

The general residential areas, made up of single, two-family and apartment houses, would be much larger, alternating in many cases with the single-house sections. Semi-residential zones would permit the combination of residential and business quarters, and would in several instances overlap with the business and commercial districts.

For the most part, the mercantile business center would remain where it is, along Washington and High

streets. The triangle formed by Washington, High and Williams streets, however, on which there are many dilapidated buildings, would afford ample room for years of expansion.

The industrial center is located principally at East Dedham, where there are several mills.

In considering the facilitation of traffic, the board favors the proposed widening of Washington Street north of High Street, and upon the decrease in the number of so-called "blind corners" which proper building setbacks will help to bring about.

## COUNTY REGISTRY UNDER HANDICAP

Accommodations Held Inadequate for Increase in Work

Business in the Suffolk County Registry of Deeds has increased to such an extent that those attached to the registry work are under considerable pressure in order to produce efficient results, according to William T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar, who appeared before the Joint Legislative Committee on Counties today in favor of his petition asking that a special commission be created to prepare plans for additional accommodations for departments in the court house that function under overcrowded conditions.

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commission, which asked delay until members of the Lynn merger committee could more fully explain the plan. The merger union meets tonight and it is expected that this organization will join with the stitchers.

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## DEMOCRACY SCHOOL HAS LEAGUE DEBATE

Conscription of Capital as Well as Labor Included in Plan to Outlaw War

The first evening of the two days' School of Democracy, conducted by Mrs. Halsey Wilson of the National Democratic Committee, was enlivened last evening by a controversy over the League of Nations, which Mrs. Wilson mentioned as one of a group of four agencies well designed to end war. An inclination in some quarters to become unduly concerned with details of the main question was deplored by Mrs. Wilson.

Such an occurrence was the best practical example of one of my primary points that I could possibly have asked. Everywhere I have emphasized the point that intelligence must be brought to the supplanting of prejudice in all political matters if the ultimate good of the country is to be accomplished. Controversy on the League of Nations is a painful manifestation of prejudice. Intelligence can always stand, and welcome, a dispassionate statement of both sides of an issue.

There are vast numbers of people who do not believe in the efficacy of the League of Nations. I do not say believe in it myself. But I do say, nevertheless, that it is a factor which has been projected as a possibility in the final solution of the question of world peace and that as such it must be considered. The exercise of personal or even party prejudice at the mere mention of the League of Nations clouds the issue. No good ever came of the closing of eyes.

I mentioned the League of Nations as one of a group of four current events to be regarded in the light of agencies identified in the labor to end war. The other three were the Christian Science Monitor Peace Plan, which provides for the conscription of wealth as well as of men; the Bok plan, and the President's foreign policy, which is opposed to the League on the basis of a conception of its efficiency, and for participation in the World Court. The identifying of the factors at work should never stir controversy.

Until such factors can be freely discussed with intelligence and without controversy we have not attained the highest point of political efficiency. We can't be good Democrats—or citizens, for that matter—unless we are tolerant toward other people's opinions. The idealistic foundation for all practical problems is a foundation composed of intelligence, honesty, tact, and wit. An ability to listen broadly to every point of view is what we need.

Mrs. Wilson particularly emphasized three points upon which Democratic women should proceed. "Intelligence instead of prejudice. Organization for co-operation rather than for competition. Sympathy rather than personal jealousy." Her general topic for the

evening was "The Formation and Principles of the Democratic Party." She asked women in the audience to name some of the qualities which, to them, made for sympathy and harmony in working with men in politics, and drew forth the opinion that intelligence, honesty, and wit were necessary. Mrs. Wilson recommended a man as chairman and a woman as vice-chairman of all Democratic organizations down even to the precinct committees, but humorously stipulated that she did not recommend such an arrangement, because she thought women unprepared to be chairmen.

Mrs. Helen A. Macdonald, first vice-chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, presided. The final session of the school will be held in Gilbert Hall, Tremont Temple, this evening.

OKLAHOMA INDIANS  
ORGANIZE IN STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Cherokee, treasurer. The vice-presidents follow:

Gig Graham, Cherokee tribe; C. H. Drew, Creek; John Abbott, Osage; John McCracken, Delaware; Sam Perry, Shawnee; Brady Lewis, Choctaw; Ben Colbert, Chickasaw; Lewis Trumble, Potawatami; Chief Griffin of the Quapaws; E. E. Robbette, Wyandot; and S. M. Brown, Eucuche.

Men of Indian lineage from this and other states addressed the convention. While some of the delegates wore the colored blankets of their tribe, most of them dressed in civilian garb.

S. R. Lewis, Tulsa, attorney, and a member of the Cherokee executive committee, presided. Speakers were:

James S. Davenport, formerly Representative from Oklahoma; S. E. Walden, superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes; George Thomas, hereditary chieftain of the six confederated tribes of New York; W. G. Hill, chief of the Creeks; E. P. Cornineus, chieftain of the Nighthawks, and Levi Gritts.

Miss Alice M. Robertson, formerly Representative from Oklahoma, whose father was a missionary to Oklahoma Indians in the early days and who has been adopted for her own work among them by the Cherokees, said:

The Indians should have back all that was unjustly taken from them by the treaties of '56. I am out of politics; but though I am not an Indian, the Indians are my people, and I shall always do what I can for them. My grandfather knew Sequoyah. He took his alphabet and had it cast into type. My grandfather gave the Cherokees the Bible in their own language.

The next meeting of the society will be held here early in July, at which time it is expected that more than 1000 Indians from all over the United States will attend.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN  
preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows a net income of \$8,721,468 after federal and state taxes, compared with \$8,897,535, or \$165,067, in 1922.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mr. Walter F. Stanley, Ivesford, Me.; Mrs. Harriet M. Brewster, Needham, Mass.; Mrs. Rachel A. Walkup, Needham, Mass.; Mrs. Mark Farlow, Grand Haven, Mich.; Mrs. E. Crowell, Fairbury, Neb.; Mrs. Mabel M. Giever, Berkeley, Calif.; Mrs. Frank Harris, New York City; Mrs. Frank Harris, New York City; Mrs. Grace T. Hoyle, Port Chester, N. Y.; Mrs. Hildgarde W. Weller, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Madeline P. Ryder, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Kate L. Bronaugh, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. May M. Lyndon, Leeds, England; Mrs. J. Stevenson, Stratford, Conn.

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## BRITISH HAVE PLAN FOR REICH CONTROL

Inspection of Military Preparations in Germany to Be Discussed

By SISLEY, HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The British have a new scheme for the military control of Germany which was brought up today at the meeting of the Conference of Ambassadors. Too much importance cannot be attached to the subject of the inspection of military preparation in Germany, because it is firmly believed in the highest, most responsible and most intelligent French circles that Germany is deliberately getting ready for an eventual attack on France.

Since the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, military control has practically ceased, and a little while ago the French demanded that the Nollet commission should renew its investigation. It was at the moment when relations between France and England were at their worst. Great difficulty was experienced in reaching an accord, but in the end it was understood that in future the allied inspectors should give notice in advance of the visits which were to be made. Marquess Curzon insisted particularly on the need of avoiding any incidents. Germany pleaded that it was impossible in the unsettled conditions at that moment to assure the safety of the inspectors unless their movements were announced to the authorities.

Visits Were Derisive  
Now the French have always felt that a few visits to factories and barracks in such conditions were perfectly derisive. Nothing was discovered; nothing could be. But from other sources it is known that there is going on unchecked breaches of the military clauses of the treaty. The French Government in the course of prolonged conversations with London has demanded that the military clauses do not become a dead letter. The visits should be made unexpectedly and the inspection be complete.

Now Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, whose attitude altogether different from that of Lord Curzon has communicated his ideas to the Conference of Ambassadors, and it is on these ideas that discussion is engaged. Marshal Poch and his colleagues on the military committee are favorably impressed. A serious inquiry which will make it possible throughout Germany of its regiments and armaments will be undertaken. Germany must give every assistance.

Clandestine Munition Factories  
There is a proposed replacement of the present interallied commission by a committee of guarantee. The commission of control is too complicated an organization and it is perhaps too soon to confide the military control of Germany to the League of Nations. The committee of guarantee would not be large and would be simple in its composition, with its attributions clearly defined. Germany must engage to transform clandestine munition factories into ordinary industrial factories. It must furnish all statistics concerning war material, and permit verification. It must be confirmed by legislation that the army is composed entirely of volunteers. It is felt that it is truly in the interest of the peace of the world that Germany should be controlled, and on this subject the French have undoubtedly been right, except in neglecting control for so long.

Whatever difficulties there may have been, Germany should not have been allowed to collect munitions, and to increase auxiliary armies to an alarming extent. It is now time to take up inspection again seriously.

## LIBERAL MOTION FAILS IN PARLIAMENT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Liberal censure motion against the Government in connection with the poor law administration in Poplar failed in the House of Commons last evening. Even H. H. Asquith, who health, who health, went into the Government division lobby amid Conservative derisive cheers to save Ramsay MacDonald from defeat. This came after the Health Minister had defended his position, and Mr. MacDonald had assured the House that there had been and would be no sanction for illegal expenditure. Twelve National Liberals refused to follow Mr. Asquith, and voted with the Conservative minority against the Government. This Liberal cleavage was further emphasized today by the publication of a manifesto by Sir John Simon and 19 other Liberals, defending their recent action in Parliament in voting against the Government's decision in favor of building five new cruisers as part of the unemployment relief scheme. Here it is also to be remembered that a number of Liberals voted for the other side.

\$10,000,000 FOR FOOD  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Favorable report of a bill by Hamilton Fish Jr., Representative from New York, which would authorize an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the purchase in the United States of foodstuffs for relieving starving women and children of Germany, was ordered today by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

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## They Prove to You Prohibition Is Right



Left to Right—Carl E. Milliken, The Rev. Charles S. Macfarland and Fred B. Smith

## BULGARIA DENIES BANDS MOBILIZED FOR BALKAN RISING

(Continued from Page 1)

ern Serbia and adjacent parts of Greece, and proclaim an autonomous Macedonia. Last of all comes the Sofia report of a projected Greek attack on Yugoslavia, in order to forestall a march on Saloniki which the Serbians, with their hands freed by a secret understanding with Italy, are alleged to have arranged for this spring, after first crushing the Macedonians.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here has made extensive inquiries into this last report. The idea of a secret understanding is scouted in almost all circles, especially as the recent Italo-Yugoslav pact of friendship, with its lofty disregard of obligations under Article 16 of the League Covenant, provides for Italy's neutrality in case Yugoslavia goes to war and vice versa.

In Greek circles the rumors that the Serbians intend to attack Saloniki are characterized as grotesque, especially in view of the facilities recently granted to Yugoslavia for the use of that port.

There remains, however, the Macedonian question and diplomatic opinion here feels that this is now entering a phase which may soon lead to serious trouble. Anti-Serbian sentiment everywhere is much chagrined at the Italian pact with Yugoslavia, for Italy's finger has been an important factor in the mixing of the Balkan puzzle and it is not long since the Serbs asserted that they had taken Italian officers among brigands captured near the Albanian frontier. Strangely enough it is disappearance of the hope of Italian assistance to the anti-Serbian elements in the peninsula which seems at the moment to constitute the chief danger.

The center of the stage is taken by Bulgaria. Macedonian comitads numbering anything from 8000 to 150,000 are concentrated there and dominate Bulgarian politics, while the little native army which this State is permitted to keep up under the Treaty of Neuilly is powerless to oppose them. These comitads disregard the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier, and at every opportunity step across it and start trouble in their old homes, from which the Serbians drove them out.

So far the inroads have been sporadic, but what is going to happen when spring comes is a question asked here. Will the Macedonians wait for the Serbs, freed now by their agreement with Italy from the danger of an attack in the rear, to institute serious operations against them? Or will they try to get a blow in first, confident that they can rally to their assistance Montenegrins, Croats and Hungarians in other parts of Yugoslavia and possibly some fellow countrymen in Greece as well?

Trouble is never absent long from this turbulent corner of Europe and during the past few years the melting pot has been gradually boiling up again. The Serbian comitadji vies with the Macedonian comitadji in stirring it. The past winter has shown unusual activity on the part of the Serbs and has added many to the already large numbers of Macedonians who have been forced into Bulgarian territory. All signs, therefore, point to the next few months being critical ones in the history of the Balkans.

ANOTHER DROP IN THE FRANK  
PARIS, Feb. 27.—The franc took a sudden sharp slump today, falling 34 centimes to the dollar to 23.80. The pound sterling was quoted at 102.15.

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SPECIAL FOR TOMORROW  
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Baked Scotch Ham  
Sweet Potatoes, Southern Style  
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88 Beaver St. 1078 Boylston St.  
Marston Quality for 74 Years

Stop in for a Minute  
On your next shopping trip, call and see our kitchen, any time between 9 and 5. We have nothing for sale; only a permanent co-operative demonstration of the newer, better ways of doing the tasks of housekeeping. See these devices in actual operation. None will be shown you but those which we have tested, and endorse.  
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## SIR R. BORDEN URGES U. S. TO JOIN LEAGUE

Sees "Infinitely Greater Service to World" With American Aid—Power of Public Opinion

By a Staff Correspondent

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 27.—The services rendered to the world by the League of Nations would be greater if the United States were occupying the place in the League consistent with its advocacy of peace, Sir Robert Borden, formerly Premier of Canada, and president of the Canadian League of Nations Association, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here. He said:

The League of Nations has built up a remarkably effective organization at Geneva, and apart altogether from the preservation of peace it already has been a notable success. I do not need to dwell upon the fact that it has prevented the outbreak of war in Europe on at least four occasions during the last three years, that it has accomplished the financial rehabilitation of Austria and prevented the impending dissolution of organized society in that country.

International Co-operation  
My chief hope for the League of Nations lies in the fact that it gradually will teach the nations the habit and practice of international co-operation through regular and periodic association and discussion around a common council board. The peace of the world cannot be maintained by force. Its assurance must rest upon the public opinion of the nations, just as law and order in any organized community find their real strength and power in the force of public opinion that upholds orderly government.

There is much to hope for the usefulness of the League in this aspect. Apart from this hope the world's future which seems at the moment to be war from consequences of which no nation can hope to escape, and whose horrors—with all the destructive forces of nature set off by this civilizational populations—will surpass infinitely and indescribably all that the world has ever known.

United States' Opportunity  
It seems to me unfortunate, and even tragic, that the United States, whose people perhaps more than any other are impressed with the great need of settling international differences with peaceful means, shall stand outside of the Covenant.

The League will give great service to the world even under present conditions, but infinitely greater with the powerful aid of this country under such reservations as its traditional policy may demand, which reservations, I am confident, would be accepted unhesitatingly.

STATE-WIDE SPELLING CONTEST  
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 26.—Final plans for the State-wide contest for spelling honors among the school children now are being brought to a close rapidly, according to information given out at the office of Jules Warren, secretary of the State Teachers' Association. The contest will be held in the high school building here during the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association on Thursday, March 12. Three prizes will be given. A banner also will be given to the schools the winners represent.

A bracelet, a string of beads and a bar pin are very popular novelties \$1.00 to \$5.00  
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**Warren Institution for Savings**  
Established 1889  
3 PARK ST.  
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BOSTON  
It is better to save sensibly now than to be dependent in your later years.  
Start a Savings Account Now  
Next Interest Day, March 18  
Deposits ..... \$19,320,000  
Surplus Nearly ..... 1,350,000  
Recent Dividend Rate 4½%

## CHURCH CREDITED AS BIG DRY WAVE SWEEPS COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Through its co-ordination of the activities of many religious groups it supplied the impetus for the Great Citizenship Conference held in Washington, and for subsequent state and city conferences on the same plan that have been or are about to be held.

The Rev. Charles S. Macfarland is the general secretary of the council, while Carl E. Milliken, former Governor of Maine, is chairman of the Commission on Temperance. As executive secretary of the Washington Citizenship Conference Fred B. Smith of the Federal Council of Churches was largely responsible for the success of the meeting.

Like the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the membership of the organization is composite. The Council draws its support from the following churches: Baptist churches (north), National Baptist Convention, Free Baptist churches, Christian Church, Christian Reformed Church in North America, Churches of God in North America, (General Eldership), Congregational churches, Disciples of Christ, Friends, Evangelical Church, Evangelical Synod of North America, Methodist Episcopal Church (south), African M. E. Church, African M. E. Zion Church, Colored N. E. Church in America, Methodist Protestant Church, Moravian Church, Presbyterian Church in the United States America, Presbyterian Church in the United States (south), Primitive Methodist Church, Protestant Episcopal Commission on Christian Unity and Department of Christian Social Service, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Reformed Episcopal Church, Reformed Presbyterian Church (General Synod), Seventh Day Baptist churches, United Brethren Church, United Presbyterian Church, United Lutheran Church (Consultative Body).

JAPANESE PRINCE PASSES AWAY  
LONDON, Feb. 27.—Prince Masayoshi Matsukata has passed away, according to a dispatch from Tokyo.

Prince Matsukata was one of the few remaining "elder statesmen," and was regarded as the founder of Japanese finance. He served through the Japanese civil-war of restoration, and during his long career, served as a Cabinet officer in many capacities. In September, 1922, he retired as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and was elevated to the princelyhood.

POLES ABOLISH MINISTRIES  
WARSAW, Feb. 27.—The Government is continuing its policy of retrenchment. Following the recent suppression of the ministries of posts and health, it has decided also to abolish that of public work, distributing its function among the other departments.

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## DAUGHERTY OFFER TO RESIGN, EFFECTIVE WHEN SENATE ENDS ITS INVESTIGATIONS, EXPECTED

(Continued from Page 1)

situations with which he has had to deal since he entered the White House. The advice of the Republican Senate leaders was that the Attorney-General resign immediately. In his refusal to do so, Mr. Daugherty had the public support of John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and a few Republican senators. The whole maze of conflicting advice was brought under scrutiny last night at a conference between the President, C. Bascom Slemph, secretary, Frank W. Stearns, a long-time friend, and William M. Butler, manager of the Coolidge presidential campaign.

"Access to the White House"  
The results of that conference were laid before Mr. Daugherty this morning by Mr. Coolidge in a frank talk of more than an hour at the White House. Afterward, the Attorney-General said his statement would be issued before the day was over.

Among telegrams read into the record of the committee today was one from John Major at Washington to Mr. McLean, suggesting a leased wire from the Washington Post to Mr. McLean's cottage in Florida so the publisher could have "easy and quick access to the White House." The message said also that Mr. Slemph would be in Florida shortly.

Another message from Mr. Major to Mr. McLean said that Mr. Major had "had a talk with Smithers at the White House." (Mr. Major is an employee of Mr. McLean here. E. W. Smithers is chief telegrapher at the White House.)

In another message, Mr. Major told Mr. McLean he had talked again with "J. W. Zevely, Palmer's law partner, who said the matter would be attended to in a manner satisfactory to you."

Mr. Starek Mentioned  
Another message said Fred Starek, a director of the War Finance Corporation, was anxious to get in touch with Mr. McLean on an important matter. "Palmer and Zevely told me tonight that under no circumstances should you send a message to the committee," said another message to Mr. McLean from Mr. Major.

A message from the White House, signed "E. W. Staring" and addressed to Mr. McLean, said that Mr. Staring had "wired Wilkins at Hopkinsville, Ky." (Mr. Staring is a member of the White House secret service staff.)

Mr. Major, in another message, reported to Mr. McLean that he had delivered a message "to McAdoo and Palmer as per your instructions." (In other messages there are references to Francis McAdoo of New York, believed by committeemen to be the son of W. G. McAdoo.)

Under date of Jan. 22, 1924, Mr. Major telegraphed Mr. McLean that A. Mitchell Palmer (former Attorney-General and counsel for McLean) had gained the impression from Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, that Mr. McLean would not be called before the committee. This message added that "other people are working on Walsh."

"They said," the message added, "that after the man at Wardman Park (Mr. Fall's hotel) testifies and the committee wanted you, they could take care of you."

## JUDGE WOULD TAX CITIZENS NOT VOTING

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Bombing of the home of an election commissioner was made the occasion here Monday of a meeting of protest punctuating the civic endeavor to insure clean elections in Chicago this year, free from such fraudulent voting as is alleged to have characterized local balloting for years.

"Our weapon and only hope for a cleansing of conditions," said Michael J. Keely, former chief justice of the criminal court, "is an aroused public. We are ruled by a minority. Only a small percentage of the people go to the polls. I would favor a law placing a stringent tax on all regular voters and releasing them from payment when they voted, or disfranchising every voter for two years who failed to vote for that period."

The meeting was projected by the Better Government Association, which charges gross frauds in the last judicial election and is pushing for a recount.

OLD LIGHTHOUSE SITE AS PARK  
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Citizens of Staten Island have petitioned Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Royal S. Copeland, Senator from New York; and Annin S. Prall, Representative from New York, asking that the 3½ acres of land at Pleasant Plains, a few miles from Tottenville, formerly used by the United States Government in connection with the Red Bank (S. I.) Lighthouse, be converted into a public park. The officials have been asked to postpone the sale of the land until a public park can be made to trade it to New York State for a lighthouse site at Hall's Point. The Red Bank site would then be bought for \$1 by New York City from the State.

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## Italy's Naval Efficiency to Be Slowly Increased

By Special Cable

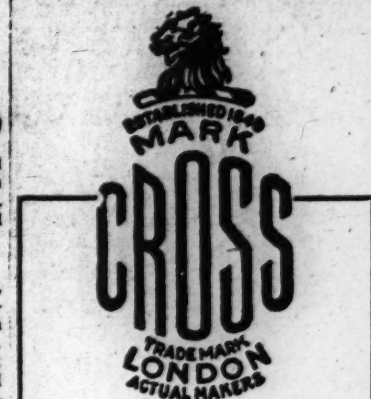
ROME, Feb. 27.  
BENITO MUSSOLINI, the Premier, received this morning the board of Italian admirals now assembled in Rome, to whom he addressed a short but most important speech. Italian, said Signor Mussolini, should remember that what is taking place round about them demonstrated the supreme importance of the fleet.

From a land point of view, Italy was sufficiently secure, but from a sea point of view, the same could not be said. "It is therefore," he continued, "my intention to increase gradually the efficiency of the Italian navy. In the presence of the commanders of the Italian fleet, I declare I will do everything in my power so that the fleet will be ready for any eventuality."

LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION  
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, a resolution, requesting a 20 per cent stock dividend was defeated.

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Of solid mahogany—a well made basket suitable for placing in any room in the home, as well as for office use. 15½ inches high. \$9.50

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A woman's case of durable black cobra hide, strongly made throughout. Moire silk lining. 20, 22 and 24 inches. Specially priced \$19.50

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## NATION'S TEACHERS DEBATE FORMING LEGISLATIVE BLOC

(Continued from Page 1)

cannot be excluded from school. When they report at the school door the school board must make provision for them. So long as school attendance continues to increase more rapidly than the general population we may expect corresponding increase in school costs.

The second reason why school costs have increased, in fact the most important reason, is the rapid depreciation of the dollar. In 1923 it took \$173 to purchase what \$100 would buy in 1913. This factor alone would justify a 75 per cent increase in school costs between 1913 and 1923. It should be realized that the 1923 dollars expended for the schools cannot be compared with the 1913 dollars. They will buy little more than one-half as much. This economic fact cannot be avoided by school boards when they go into the market to purchase the services of teachers and the labor and building materials required in the construction of school buildings.

A third factor in the increase of school costs is the additional burden which society is placing upon the schools. The school is being called upon to do a great number of things which were formerly discharged by other agencies. The health of the child is placed under protection. These new services are adopted because of urging by parents and civic organizations. They cannot be provided without increased expenditures.

When these factors are properly weighed no one can honestly accuse the schools of extravagant expenditures. In fact, the amount of the national income which goes to the schools is extremely small considering the importance of the school as an instrument of social progress. All public education costs less than five cents per day per person in the United States. On an average each person is spending more than this for things of less permanent importance.

## School and Home Co-ordinators Held Part-Time Education Need

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Half a million children from 14 to 16 years leave school annually, said Miss Margaret M. Alltucker, assistant director of the research division of the National Education Association, today, before the National Council of Education. Nearly 3,000,000 boys and girls between 14 and 18 years did not attend any school in 1920, she added.

Urging part-time education with a staff of co-ordinators working between schools and homes, Miss Alltucker said:

Part-time education is the best solution of the problem. Working youths, who are required to attend part-time schools, should receive increased knowledge concerning vocations, civic duties, and responsibilities, and in addition one or more of the following benefits: (1) Increased skill or knowledge in the occupation which they are following; (2) skill and knowledge leading to promotion in the occupation wherein the wage-earner is engaged; and (3) improvement in the knowledge of academic subjects which he did not complete prior to leaving school.

In order that the part-time school may give the pupils the above mentioned benefits, it is essential that there be a close correlation between the work in the place of employment, the needs in the home, the responsibilities in the community, and the training given in the school. The more perfect is this co-ordination, the more vital will be the part-time classroom instruction. It can be accomplished only by the application of a definite scheme of co-ordination in charge of persons, called co-ordinators, who keep in close touch with the work and needs of the pupils in school, on the job, at home, and in places of recreation.

Co-ordinators are needed to gather materials for the co-ordinators so that they may know sufficiently well the fields of employment to enable them to establish and maintain the best type of instruction for the pupils. Co-ordinators are needed in developing the possibilities of the part-time school for modern social service. The school work of the pupils must be chosen with view to capitalizing his occupational, home, and other social experiences. All of these influences should be welded together in order that education may be made a real educational force, and school a real training for social service.

A sound legal status improves the quality of teaching, John K. Norton, director of the research division of the National Education Association, told the National Council of Education today. Mr. Norton discussed the wisdom of guaranteeing permanent tenure during efficient service after a preliminary period of probationary service, of adopting teacher retirement systems, and of establishing salary schedules which make it possible to require well-trained applicants.

## Single Salary Schedule Viewed as Most Equitable Pay System

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The single salary schedule deals justly with new teachers, protects those already on the force and is a big factor in teacher improvement, Frank E. Converse of Beloit, Wis., told the superintendents of cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population today. It is based chiefly on the factors of preparation, training and successful experience, on the need to make elementary school teaching positions equal in regard with high school positions and on the proposition that only equivalent preparation recognized by equal salaries will bring about this improved condition, he said.

The single salary schedule does not distinguish the department. It distinguishes the teacher's educational preparation and so stimulates further preparation. This results at least in periodic advanced study and improvement while in the service. If a supplementary provision be made which refunds to teachers the average amount spent by them in summer school study, it has been proved that teachers respond with regularity and satisfaction.

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## Among Superintendents Attending the Chicago Conference



Left to Right—Randall J. Condon, Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati, O.; John W. Abercrombie, State Superintendent of Schools, Alabama; George N. Child, Superintendent of Schools, Salt Lake City

stage of development and the work of the average child is too soft and lacking in the depth of concentration which makes for vigorous character development, said C. B. Cornell, superintendent of the Shaker Heights Schools, Cleveland, O. In the Shaker Heights schools each child has a data folder in the office of the principal, each classroom has a study table stocked with reference material and recitation periods in the grades are being transferred into laboratory periods followed by group discussions. Each child is treated as an individual member of the society, with certain definite responsibilities, he said.

## Teacher Organizations' Support by Superintendents Is Advised

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Teachers' organizations are sanctioned by democracy and the superintendent who fails to co-operate is on dangerous ground, in the opinion of John W. Thalmann, superintendent of schools of St. Joseph, Mo., speaking today before the superintendents of cities of 25,000 to 50,000 population. He said in part:

When the superintendent fails to sanction a major organization of his teachers, either by sullen disapproval or friendly neutrality, they are likely to drift away as a free-lance organization. This is the type of teacher organization that frequently does more harm than good. Usually it becomes dominated by highly emotional, incompetent leaders and gradually degenerates into a morbid attitude of unfriendly criticism and general lack of function.

The disadvantages which the superintendent reaps from this attitude toward an organized body of his teachers are likely to be—first, the realization of a restless, gossiping and highly unstable condition among his teachers; second, a noticeable lowering of efficiency and morale throughout the school system; third, far too many teachers discharged at the request of the superintendent, and too many resignations of their own volition.

## Separate Vocational School Advocated as Education Need

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—"In Michigan 645,000 persons 10 years and over are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries," declared K. G. Smith, Michigan supervisor of industrial education, in an appeal for vocational education in co-operation with industry today before the department of vocational education. He added:

These figures show that 17 times as many are in industry as in the professions in Michigan. Our school enrollment shows 139,000 in grades 7, 8 and 9; 62,000 in grades 10, 11 and 12, and 11,500 in continuation schools with the upper age limit at 17 years. There are 14,000 high school graduates each year.

Mr. Smith, agreeing with Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania that the big job of education lies in the elementary grades and the junior high school, thinks that giving general education only does not solve the problem. He says boys in junior high school should be helped to make an intelligent inventory of their capacities and opportunities. Definite industrial courses may be given in the ninth and tenth years but not in senior high school, where technical industrial courses are needed. He believes a separate vocational school should be run on all-day, part-time, and evening basis.

Rural Americanization Work  
CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Americanization needs of rural communities, especially classes for the adult foreign-born, were emphasized by Miss Lillian E. Johnson, county superintendent of Eau Claire, Wis., today before the county superintendents section. The one-room rural schools in her county, she said, have classes every year in which men and women from 26 to 73 years old are taught to read and write and the more advanced subjects for which they express a desire. Discussions of general interest take place and many who do not participate in the actual classes ask questions during the social hour which follows and during which the women of the communities serve refreshments.

## Principals Need Humor

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—"The saving grace of humor is needed by principals," asserted Olive M. Jones, president of the National Education Association, and principal of Public School 120, New York City, at a meeting this afternoon of the department of elementary school principals.

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## EDUCATION OUTLAY SHOWS BIG GROWTH

Sacramento Highest in Maintenance Cost in 1922 in Cities Up to 100,000 Population

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The 79 American cities with estimated populations between 50,000 and 100,000 each, spent \$31,344,000 for education purposes other than libraries in 1922. Census Bureau statistics issued today show 44 of the 79 cities spent more than \$1,000,000 each and that four of them spent more than \$2,000,000 each. The average per capita expenditure for teachers' salaries and other expenses of maintenance and operation, exclusive of costs of outlays and permanent improvements, amounted to \$12.77 for 1922, as compared with \$6.55 in 1917.

Sacramento, Calif., had the largest total expenditure, with \$2,858,000, of which \$1,770,000 was for permanent improvements. Canton, O., spent \$2,194,000, including \$1,072,000 for improvements; Schenectady, N. Y., \$2,174,000, including \$929,000 for improvements; and Hoboken, N. J., \$2,111,000, including \$1,031,000 for improvements.

Waterbury, Conn., led in expenditures for teachers' salaries and other expenses of operation and maintenance, exclusive of permanent improvement outlays, with \$1,525,000. Oklahoma City, Okla., was second, with \$1,479,000, and Tulsa, Okla., third, with \$1,220,000. Other cities which spent more than \$1,000,000 for that purpose were:

Jacksonville, Fla., \$1,082,000; San Diego, Calif., \$1,274,000; Bayonne, N. J., \$1,271,000; Wichita, Kan., \$1,087,000; Sioux City, Iowa, \$1,185,000; South Bend, Ind., \$1,438,000; Rockford, Ill., \$1,010,000; Terre Haute, Ind., \$1,045,000; Berkeley, Calif., \$1,145,000; Fresno, Calif., \$1,146,000, and Pasadena, Calif., \$1,223,000.

## Good Citizenship Training

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—How a high school may provide social training to fit its graduates for good citizenship was answered by Paul Stetson of Dayton, O., and John H. Beveridge of Omaha, Neb., today before the superintendents of cities with population between 50,000 and 200,000. Mr. Beveridge described a technical school with 2800 pupils who use the school grounds for games, and where every pupil takes a course in citizenship training. He said:

While it is called a technical high school, the most important subject taught is citizenship and probably the second important is English. How to spend one's leisure time is a problem of society. The library and reading rooms train for this purpose. These rooms directly off the library provide every facility for study that a high school proper could desire. The circulation of technical school books for one month was 16,442. In the departments of stenography, typewriting, shop work, auto mechanics, electricity, telegraphy, carpentry, mechanical drawing, architecture, and salesmanship, most modern facilities have been provided. In the household arts department more than 1000 girls are taking work.

## Normal Work Discussed

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Distance for reviews in normal school courses was expressed by Frank W. Smith of the State Normal School, Paterson, N. J., today before the city teacher training section. He said in part:

A low percentage in elementary school studies at the end of a high school course is more likely to represent the lack of the normal school. The function of the normal school is to clear away such rustiness. The best plan is to discover weakness in elementary subjects by self-discovery, to face the problem of building up accurate knowledge and developing credible thought and action in private study, and educational guidance. These form a series of extra-course tests to show proficiency or its lack.

## AIR SERVICE CHIEF TO SPEAK

Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the United States Army Air Service, will speak on "Policies and Development of the Air Service" and show motion pictures of the service at a meeting of the Aeronautical Engineering Society in Room 5-320, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, tomorrow at 4 p. m.

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## MUSIC STUDENTS TO GIVE CONCERT

Works of New England Conservatory Composers on Program

A concert by advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music will be given tomorrow evening at which three works by Conservatory composers will be on the program. George W. Chadwick's "Bedouin Love Song," and Charles H. Bennett's "One Star" will be sung by Benjamin H. Russell of Windsor, Vt. Margaret Macy of Berlin, N. H., will play the Sonata No. 3 in D minor, for the organ, by Henry M. Dunham.

Other numbers will be: Brahms, Rhapsody in B minor, Pauline Nemes of West Somerville; Viennese, Tantele in A minor, Manuel Zung of Boston; Mendelssohn, Variations series, Claire Moritz of Natchez, Miss.; MacDowell, first movement of Piano-forte Sonata in G minor, Virginia Pastore of Columbus, Ga.; Gullmatt, Pastorale and Finale from Organ Sonata in D minor, Eleanor Knight, Wallingford.

Florence Levy, 23, winner of the Mason & Hamlin prize last May and now a post graduate student at the Conservatory, has been invited to be a soloist at the March 2 concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra. She will play the Grieg Symphony in A minor. Miss Levy, who has been continuously a pupil of Anna Stovall Lathan at the Conservatory since she started in the children's classes about 10 years ago, will make her debut as a concert pianist at a public recital in Jordan Hall on April 2 next.

## MAINE TEACHERS TO BE CLASSIFIED

Uniform Rating Plan Is to Be Adopted by Colleges

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 27 (Special).—Bates College authorities are much interested, along with other Maine educational institutions, in a plan just devised by which it is hoped that students of graduating, who intend to teach, may be uniformly rated.

The need for some such uniformity has been recognized within the colleges and without. It has been the custom for superintendents in need of teachers to apply to the colleges for such candidates and usually two or three would be named who would be termed "first class." But the actual rating of such candidates from the different institutions would vary considerably.

In order that plans might be drafted to remedy this situation, Bates, Bowdoin, Colby and University of Maine sent either the heads of the educational departments or the deans to a conference at Waterville, where the ground was carefully gone over.

Scales for rating prospective teachers A, B, C, D have been prepared to be sent out to the several colleges, who will make such alterations as are deemed advisable, and by next June it is hoped that some definite standard may be fixed that will be agreeable to all.

There is still a possibility that these teachers may be classified from a different point of view, indicating whether each is best fitted for a large school, a medium-sized one, a small school or for some special work. In any case, the rating will be standardized throughout all the colleges.

## ROAD RESTRICTIONS OF TRUCKS ADOPTED

The division of highways of the Department of Public Works of Massachusetts today issued regulations providing periods of prohibition of the use of certain state highways by freight trucks of 10,000 pounds and over, in order to save the roads from wear and tear in the spring period of unstableness.

The periods of prohibition start from March 3 to March 17 and continue to April 19 to May 3 in 11 counties of the State.

## DURANTERS TO HOLD OPEN MASS MEETING

With the names of 10,165 life members now upon its books, The Durant, Inc., will hold a public mass meeting in Symphony Hall, Thursday evening, March 6, as the first step in a campaign to complete the membership roster goal of 20,000. New plans for The Durant's building to be erected on Huntington Avenue will be made public at this time.

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## LEVIATHAN ARRIVES IN BOSTON HARBOR

Giant Ship to Enter Dry Dock This Afternoon for Repairs to Hull

The United States Lines steamer Leviathan arrived here today to be floated into the large naval dry dock at South Boston this afternoon for repairs to the hull and thorough overhauling. The Leviathan has been laid up at New York since Dec. 21, during which time the reversing turbines were repaired. The vessel sailed from New York for Boston Tuesday afternoon, dropping anchor in the lower harbor early today to await high tide for dry docking.

The dry dock is in readiness to receive the largest vessel under the American flag early today. Heavy oak blocks and planking were in place to support the huge hull. A fleet of a dozen tugs were under orders to assist the vessel in swinging from the main ship channel to the dry dock, a feat that is expected to be accomplished late this afternoon.

While the Leviathan is in dry dock here some 20 or more huge steel plates are to be substituted in the hull of the craft, for those that were damaged when the Leviathan grounded on Robin's Reef, outside New York last December. The exact number has not been determined and will not be known until the vessel is entirely exposed in the dry dock.

The necessary material has all been prepared, thus avoiding serious delay, and was possible because of the careful, detailed plans that were made of the vessel prior to being reconditioned at Newport News.

It is possible that the vessel will remain in Boston until late March, when the White Star Line Majesty is expected here for overhauling, and underwater cleaning and painting. It is not improbable that the two largest ships in the world will both be in Boston Harbor at the same time, according to opinion of marine authorities.

The United States Lines, however, announces that the vessel will be ready for active service in the transatlantic passenger trade on the scheduled date of sailing from New York early in April.

## DR. ALICE SALOMON TELLS OF GERMANY

That Germany is "learning to have a new faith, in humanity, and to see that friendship between nations may be possible after all," was asserted by Dr. Alice Salomon of Germany, at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, yesterday. "You have given," Dr. Salomon said, "when it was not easy to give, and you may believe me, it was not easy to accept outside charity, but we have accepted in all humility. When we accept your relief we realize that others have thought kindly of us."

The educated and middle classes in Germany have entirely lost place and standing. The professional classes are still worse off. There is practically no demand for their services. The speaker then cited instances of professional men who keep consultation hours in the early morning and in the evening, and during the day work as bank clerks and waiters, some even selling newspapers.

Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, until recently commander of the United States Army of Occupation, quoted statistics showing the extent of food shortages in Germany. John F. Moors presided at the meeting.

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## VALUE OF EXPERIENCE VOICED BY WORKERS' EDUCATION GROUP

Conference of Teachers at Brookwood Labor College  
Points to Adults' Advantages Over Youths

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

KATONAH, N. Y., Feb. 27.—"Adventure" is the word that represents better than any other the idea of the Conference of Teachers in Workers' Education that has just closed at Brookwood Labor College. It is not such radical adventure as might be imagined; it is not assertion of humanity's present troubles more than of its past triumphs. There seemed to be among the persons of the small gathering less thought of a grim iron age at hand than of a bright golden one left behind.

Therefore those who came here from afar from a sentimental viewpoint at least, might be described as having journeyed not to the valley of the Croton River but to that of the Charles, and as having taken up a two-day residence not at the actual community of Brookwood, but at the historic one of Brook Farm.

The men and women of this group are, after all, but teachers, opening out a picturebook to which the United States is a new type of advanced student. And if they are assembled at the call of the Teachers' Union, they are idealists. Far from searching for materialistic motives for intellectual enterprises, they are reaching out for romantic ones. As for that, should anybody question the fitness of the word, "adventure," let one of the members of the conference be answerable.

**Students' Limitations**  
Spencer Miller Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, employed the word when talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, to show how he believed working men and women should feel toward suspending labor and undertaking an education. More specifically, he spoke of the difficulties that have been encountered by teachers of workers' classes.

"An adult worker," said he, "has of course arrived where he has stereotyped views. On that account we have been inclined to assume that he is at a disadvantage. But I think it is an illusion we have set up that a person's mental life, from the standpoint of habit, stops at his twenty-fifth year. I think, too, that the whole field of the social sciences, in which workers' education moves, is of a sort that makes maturity an asset rather than a liability." He continued:

For certain of the materials of economics can be understood only by a person of mature experience. A college boy who knows nothing of rents or profits, and who has been in no business, and who has seen no operation of economic law, has no such hold on the stuff of controversy as has a worker who has paid taxes and bought bread. We find, in fact, that the adult mind is peculiarly competent to make judgments in economic questions. And that is something which we lay down to the positive side of labor education.

**Adults' Advantages**  
For another point, we find it quite possible to overcome the difficulty of interpreting history to the adult worker by presenting the past to him, not as a record of political but as one of the struggle of the human spirit to express itself. And we are able to show him that the struggle has a living connection with the present. With this way of going at the matter, we make the adult worker an heir to the wisdom of the ages, instead of an isolated person. History becomes a thing of which he is now making a part.

For still another point, we are beginning to appreciate that our modern social life expresses individuality in a collective manner. You get reactions between groups and individuals in groups. And the give and take between individuals in the groups is of the greatest importance. More than that, we realize that the people who do the thing in a given social situation must have done the thinking about the thing. We must understand that any new social order must develop within men's minds before it can be projected outward.

Finally, when we speak of the student's limitation, we may mean nothing but the limitation which we have thrown around the social sciences in university teaching. We divide sociology, anthropology, history and philosophy off, and guard their boundaries as jealously as though they were countries of Europe, whereas all knowledge is one and indivisible.

**Consider Every Factor**  
Speaking of "adventure," what does Alfred D. Sheffield, who is associated with the Boston Labor College, think about giving the other fellow a chance in discussion? Talking with The Christian Science Monitor representative between sessions on Saturday, he said:

We are beginning to find that we can best solve our questions by living the other side its due. According

to the most advanced legal theory, the conservation of interests is held more important than the winning of disputed. The lawyer must see that justice is done to social values.

As law has begun to gear into the present social order, so must religion. Race friction, for one thing, which involves groups, rather than individuals, should find a forum for discussion under church auspices. This calls not so much for economic contention as for social engineering. The forces that make for your opinion in these situations, and that do not lie on the surface, should be made known. They should not be skeletons in the closet, but open secrets. Try for a solution to which everybody shall contribute something.

In labor disputes, you may win a victory at too much cost. If the minority cannot have its views recognized, you have a sullen, beaten crowd of non-cooperators. There will be more troubles to settle after this one, and you must be in a position to take them up.

No, the two-sided forensic lineup of the debating society is hardly the correct statement of any great question. Too many issues are involved. The truly social answer, instead of being a mere yes or no, is one that takes into account all persons and things concerned.

**Reread Ancient Literature**  
The adventure of Arthur W. Calhoun, classicist as well as performer, is to reread all literature of ancient peoples, for the recovery of evidence of social protest which has been suppressed.

He would reconstruct the Conspiracy of Catiline, for example, form the orations of Cicero and find out to what extent Catiline was a benefactor of his age, and to what extent, in turn, Cicero may have been a mere protector of the old order and a servant of the privileged classes.

He would inquire into the revolutionary movements which the lost books of Livy are supposed to have

described. He would reread Homer, with a view to finding the thought of the common soldiers who fought at Troy, as well as of kings and champions.

Mr. Calhoun holds that liberal ideas survive in greater strength in Biblical than in Pagan literature, and he explains the success of the Puritan to the Old Testament, particularly to the writings of the movement in England, whereby civil liberty was secured, as something to prophesy and to the Psalms.

**Brookwood Labor College**  
It was in an informal and hurried moment that Mr. Calhoun talked with the interviewer. In a comparatively free time, on the other hand, that A. J. Muste, chairman of the faculty of Brookwood Labor College, made some comment. Mr. Muste said:

We are in our third year of accumulating experience at Brookwood, and we have got farther than I hoped when we began. Our material is different from that which you find in a regular college. In college you have people who are emotionally immature, but who have had access to knowledge and trained expression. We get people, on the contrary, who are emotionally mature, but who have had access to little human knowledge and no training in expression.

Our technical problem is different, then, from that of teachers in a university. To put the case rather crudely, our people have a great deal to say but cannot say it, whereas your college boy often has little to say, but has every means for saying it well.

The strength of our boys and girls arises from their having had responsibility. They can contribute to discussion and they have a definite desire for knowledge. In other ways, too, they are fortunate. For their minds have not become routinized. They have not learned things by rote. They are fresh and vigorous. They have not been taught to receive information. To put it mathematically, they have had about six years' preparation for college, in place of the conventional 12 or 15. And the difference is worth off sooner than you might suppose.

As for the kind of persons we select for instruction, we aim to get not merely workers who are intellectual, but practical union men and women whom we can fit to do their tasks on committees better. We want to help actual union organizations carry out their duties more effectively.

**Washington Observations**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—UNITED STATES senators sat through Senator Frank B. Willis' reading of the farewell address on Washington's Birthday in no perfunctory spirit. The floor was not crowded but was well filled. Perhaps half the membership of the Senate was present, about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats.

Men were there who have weathered many similar occasions—Lodge, Warren, Simmons, Overman, Smoot, La Follette, Brandegee and Borah, each of whom has been in the Senate for more than 17 years. Copies of the address were in the hands of all senators and were followed intently as Senator Willis read it. The Ohioan raised his voice to an oratorical pitch only when he came to the passages in which Washington warned against "entangling alliances."

John Stiles, speaking on behalf of the Rotary Club of Ottawa, Canada, in Washington the other day told of the astonishment of a distinguished European visitor in Ontario, as a map containing the unforgotten "imaginary line" between the United States and Canada was shown him. He pointed to half a dozen points on the border which he said were obviously "strategic points" of great value. "Are there no forts there he asked. 'None,' he was told. 'What is there?' the Old World denizen persisted. 'Nothing but hydroelectric stations for peace-time industry,' was the reply, whereupon his Canadian host preached an eloquent sermon on what Europe could learn from North America's "unprotected" frontier of 3000 miles.

Many new anecdotes of Woodrow Wilson are gaining currency. For years he carried a copy of Rudyard Kipling's inspirational poem, "If," in his wallet. Often Wilson told his intimate friends that Kipling in "If" had epitomized the whole Wilsonian philosophy of life and politics—the determination to keep on fighting when the fighting was hardest, and to smile through defeat as valiantly as in triumph. Once in a while Wilson would say that his favorite stanza in "If" was:

If you can make one heap of all your winnings  
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,  
And lose, and start again at your beginning,  
And never breathe a word about your loss.

## FARMER-LABORITES SEEK STATE POWER

Minnesota Republicans Hope for  
Split in Opposition — Mr.  
Johnson to Run Again

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence).—Leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party purpose taking over the entire state government next January, with the exception of two offices—those filled by Ray Chase, state Auditor, and Grace Kærcher, clerk of the Supreme Court, Republicans, elected for a term of four years—which will not appear on the ballot.

Farmer-Laborites believe they not only will re-elect Magnus Johnson to the United States Senate by the biggest majority ever accorded a candidate from Minnesota, but that during the next two years following election they will occupy the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General.

Just now the Republicans have few potential candidates in sight to offset this program of the Farmer-Labor leaders. However, within the Farmer-Labor Party there are factional disagreements in progress that may give the Republicans control.

Fred A. Pike, chairman of the Farmer-Labor state central committee, favors C. A. Lindbergh for Governor, but William Mahoney, head of the Working People's Nonpartisan Political League, doesn't care for Mr. Lindbergh or any of Mr. Pike's proposals. It is reported. The "wringing wet" element favors Dr. L. A. Fritzsche of New Ulm. Between these opposing forces Republicans hope there may spring up such dissension as will smooth the pathway of the Republican candidates.

Republicans, casting about for some one to run against Magnus Johnson for the senatorship, once more are considering Oscar Hallam, formerly member of the State Supreme Court, who unsuccessfully opposed J. A. O. Preus, Governor of Minnesota, for the senatorial nomination on the Republican ticket at the special election last summer. Judge Hallam is said to be willing to run if given reasonable assurance that the Preus and Kellogg factions will support his candidacy.

It appears almost certain that O. P. B. Jacobson, chairman of the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission, will be the Republican primary choice for Governor, with Sam Rask of Blooming Prairie, formerly State Senator, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Farmer-Labor Party will interest itself in municipal elections also.

## The Library

National Library School of France

AFTER leaving the Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève the Wanderer strolled along the Rue St. Jacques to the Sorbonne, to visit the Ecole des Chartes, from which are graduated the librarians of all Paris libraries.

The modern University of Paris, like the Bibliothèque Nationale, is a meeting place for representatives of all nations. Robert de Sorbon little thought, when he founded his modest college of theology for 16 poor students, that almost seven centuries later the college would still be in existence, and that 12,000 students would annually receive gratuitous instruction there.

In the courtyard the Wanderer met again the young American girl, whom he had seen in the Bibliothèque Nationale. She ran to him and said: "I'm so glad to see you again. If you'll come with me to the secretary's office you can get a book which will tell you about all the libraries in Paris."

So it turned out that for a few francs the Wanderer became the possessor of a copy of "Le Livre de l'Etudiant," a book with full information concerning the schools of the University, including associations organized for the benefit of students, and a list of more than 160 libraries in Paris, with the number of volumes in each, and the special subjects covered by the books in the various collections.

The Ecole Nationale des Chartes, or the National Library School, is quite different from library schools in America. The students are thoroughly drilled in the sciences of paleography and philology, in the canonical law of the Middle Ages, in archaeology, and in the history of the political administration and judicial institutions of France. Cataloguing, classification, methods of library administration, are of secondary importance.

The admission requirements are that a student must be French, that he must be over 30 years of age and that he must have taken a Bachelor's degree. Twenty pupils are admitted each year, and after a three-year course they are given diplomas which designate them as "Keepers of

archives possessed of a knowledge of ancient writings."

To every graduate is given a post in an educational institution, where he may remain for life if he is satisfied with a salary of from \$50 to \$60 a month.

Maurice Prou, Director of the Ecole des Chartes, is said to be the greatest living authority on medieval documents. "He is a most approachable person," said the Wanderer's student friend. "He will, certainly give you permission to visit the library. We'll knock at his door," she continued, taking direction of the expedition, to the Wanderer's great relief, as although he knows what he means to say in French language, the persons he addresses are not always so sure of his meaning.

Mr. Prou not only opened his door, but came out of his study and led the party of two about the school. No modern appliances were anywhere visible, and the Wanderer could not help comparing the bare cheap tables and battered chairs with the polished desks, noiseless typewriters and tiers of mahogany filing cases in American schools.

However, no students could be found anywhere with a more serious attitude toward their work, or a greater desire to master the subjects with which they were grappling.

Mr. Prou, like the other French librarians, the Wanderer had met, lamented that he had not shelf room enough for the books of his library, which to the number of 40,000 are crowded in small galleries, reached by narrow wooden stairs.

Mr. Prou is the typical French savant. On the lapel of his coat was a rosette, the symbol of one of the decorations which the French confer quite as readily upon men distinguished in science, literature and art as upon men who have won renown on the battlefield.

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## TWILIGHT TALES

Cy Gets a Big Surprise

CY LAY on the floor before the open fire, kicking his heels together. His father was still in the city at his office. His mother had taken Betty to dancing school. It was growing dark and Cy was beginning to be a little lonely.

"Wouldn't it be queer if the furniture and the goldfish and everything could talk?" said Cy to himself.

The room was suddenly filled with laughter. It came from every part of the large room—little laughs, big laughs, long laughs, short laughs, high laughs, low laughs.

"The absurd little fellow! Does he suppose we can't talk?" cried the andirons right in front of him.

"Apparently," replied the table. "Though I must have asked him 100 times not to kick my shins."

The andirons bent over and looked at him closely. "He has ears; I wonder why he cannot hear."

"He is only pretending," said a handsome rug. "He knows perfectly well that every time he comes into the room he asks him to wipe his shoes. Sometimes he turns back and wipes them, which proves that he heard."

"That proves nothing," protested the Morris chair. "I have implored him a thousand times not to jump on me and break my springs, and he doesn't pay the slightest attention. He is a most disagreeable, ill-mannered boy."

The goldfish jumped about in their bowl, splashing the water clear over the top, as they exclaimed: "Not at all! He is a most delightful, kind, well-bred boy. He feeds us every day and changes the water in our bowl without frightening us. Furniture and rugs are meant to be used. What do you expect, anyway?"

"We are to be used, but not abused," said the piano with a haughty air. "I have complained repeatedly about the way he pounds me and lifts up my keys. He swings his feet while he is practicing, kicking me with his toes and the stool with his heels. He is really too dreadful! I just wish he could hear what I am saying."

"O, I hear you all right," said Cy, sitting up and looking around at them. "But I never heard you before today—I don't know why. How did I know that you did not want your old keys lifted up? I never supposed my very own things would talk that way about me." He felt greatly abused and almost wanted to cry.

"There, there, dear. You are a perfectly lovely child! I am grateful to you every minute for your kindness in caring for me," said a fern, waving her fronds merrily at him. "We belong to you and you may do exactly as you please with us."

"There you go, encourage him," shouted the table. "You would not be so pleasant if he kicked your shins."

"Your shins belong to me and I can kick my own legs if I want," cried Cy. "Besides, I never meant to kick you."

Everybody except the table laughed.

**Speich Stove Repair Co.**  
Distributors  
"Reliable" and "Quick Meal"  
GAS RANGES  
With Lewis Oven Heat Regulator  
120-134 West W. St.  
1/2 Block South of Gimbel's  
MILWAUKEE

**Trester Electric Service**  
Prompt—Efficient—Dependable  
Electrical Construction  
Motor Repairing  
Trester Service Electric Co.  
47 Onida St., Milwaukee  
Special Attention Given to Emergency Work

**Leigh Aitchison, Inc.**  
WRAPS and GOWNS  
Exclusive Collection  
405 BROADWAY, MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
N. W. Cor. Wisconsin and Broadway  
Phone—Broadway 4514

**Wm. A. KAUN**  
MUSIC CO.  
"Everything Known in Music"  
MILWAUKEE  
100 Wisconsin Street  
WISCONSIN

**MILWAUKEE COMMERCIAL BANK**  
427 Grand Ave.  
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS  
Ask About Our Mortgage Loans  
"Say it with Flowers"

**E. WELKE CO.**  
"The House of Roses"  
728 Upper Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**Spring Showing**  
Many Beautiful Imported and American Models  
Beginning Week of March Third  
**Schwarz Hats**  
MILWAUKEE STREET AT 410 MILWAUKEE

It shouted above the laughter: "I don't belong to you. I belong to the master of the house and you don't dare kick his shins."

"I guess he is my father and I shall kick his shins if I want to!" exclaimed Cy.

"What's that?" asked a voice in the doorway. The lights were suddenly turned on and there stood his father.

"That old table is making a fuss because I kick its legs accidentally once in a while. It said it belonged to you and it just dared me to kick it," explained Cy.

His father doubled up and laughed. "So you have been pretending again," he said.

"I don't exactly know whether I have or not. But the goldfish and the fern stood up for me, because I take care of them. Isn't it surprising what a lot of things are being said all the time that we never hear?"

"I suppose so," answered his father, unfolding the evening newspaper.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA SEEKING CANNERIES**  
VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 13 (Special Correspondence).—Representations to be made by the Berry Growers' Co-operative Union of British Columbia to the Provincial Government for assistance in building a cannery for the handling of the annual surplus of berries grown in the Fraser River Valley. The berry growers are carrying an annual surplus of from 500 to 1000 tons which the existing market is unable to absorb.

It is urged that much could be accomplished by a moderate policy of Government loans to well established farmer's co-operative societies for the establishment of canneries, dehydrating plants, and creameries.

**COL. CATROUX GOES TO ANGORA**  
BEIRUT, Syria, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence).—The Ahram of Cairo, reproducing information appearing in the Turkish Journal Vakit, announces the nomination of Colonel Catroux, former delegate of the High Commissariat at Damascus, as Representative of France at Angora. Colonel Catroux will replace in this post Colonel Mouzin, who has recently returned to France.

**The Roberts Company**  
Insurance Underwriting  
ROBERTS BUILDING  
JACKSON AT MARTIN  
MILWAUKEE

**KILBOURN STATE BANK**  
YOUR BUSINESS  
CORDIALLY SOLICITED  
Cor. Fond du Lac Avenue and Center St.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
Open Monday evenings from 6:30 to 8:30

**THE HUNSON KENNEY CO.**  
DISTINCTIVE  
AWNINGS  
"WE FOOL THE SUN"  
460-BROADWAY—MILWAUKEE  
TELEPHONE—BROADWAY 650

**THILL'S HAND LAUNDRY**  
135 ONEIDA STREET  
Phone Broadway 252 Milwaukee, Wis.  
FINE HAND WORK

**FOOT COMFORTS**  
For Real Foot Comfort and Long Service, "Firebirds" are truly "America's Greatest House Slippers."  
Folks come in and tell us they want "Firebirds" because friends who have them, say they are the best slippers they ever had. Not felt, but All Leather in rich brown, with warm, clean, sheepskin lining. Chrome Elk leather sole.  
Come in and see them or write in for a pair; money refunded if not satisfactory.  
Men's and boys' sizes, 3 to 12... \$2.75  
Ladies' sizes, 3 to 8... \$2.50  
Children's sizes, 12 to 18... \$2.25  
Children's sizes, 5 to 11... \$1.50

**Czechoslovak Shoe Co.**  
Store open Friday and Saturday evenings.  
487 MITCHELL ST.  
MILWAUKEE

**Enjoy the News and Music of the World by**  
**RADIO**  
Radio has become the order of the day in American homes, clubs, hotels, in fact, wherever people congregate. Come in! Let us show you how simplified and enjoyable radio is.

**Atwater-Kent Model 10 Five Tube Set, \$100**  
One of the most popular sets on the market. Always sure of your stations after setting of dials is once recorded.  
If more convenient our mail order dept. will ship for you!  
Basement—north  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**BOSTON STORE**  
THE HEART OF THE MILWAUKEE

**Atwater-Kent Model 10 Five Tube Set, \$100**  
One of the most popular sets on the market. Always sure of your stations after setting of dials is once recorded.  
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## SYSTEM OF PUBLIC TRAILS ADVOCATED

Connecticut Forestry Association Says Traffic Is Driving Pedestrians From Roads

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 27 (Special).—Construction of a system of public trails through the scenic portions of Connecticut will be one of several recommendations, chiefly in the interest of forestry, which the Connecticut Forestry Association will make for adoption by the next Connecticut Legislature.

The association points out that under the present conditions of crowded traffic on Connecticut highways it is difficult for pedestrians to walk on them and that it is becoming increasingly the practice of land owners to post their lands against trespass. In consequence of these conditions, the association claims, there are increasingly few places where pedestrians can enjoy the natural beauties of the State. It is therefore of the opinion that special publicly owned trails for pedestrians should be constructed through scenic beautiful sections, such as along mountain tops, lake side, state parks and elsewhere. The association has already gone on record as requesting the State Forest and Park Commission to include provision for such a system of trails in its program.

The association has endorsed the work of the state commission in endeavoring to acquire forest park lands in the State suitable for camping and outdoor recreation, and where game and wild life may live and breed undisturbed. It is pointed out that with the rapidly growing population of Connecticut, it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure places for camping and outdoor recreation.

The association also recommends the acquisition of 200,000 acres of land for state forests, and will call upon the Legislature to initiate a program for the acquisition of such land within a period of not more than 20 years. A similar recommendation was made at the last General Assembly. "At least 50 per cent of the area of the State of Connecticut," the association says, "is classified as forest land, which is an amount sufficient to grow all the timber needed for use in the industries of Connecticut."

Another recommendation that will come from the association will have to do with tax reform. The association, believing that private forestry is in the long run dependent for its success upon just and equitable tax laws upon forest lands, favors a revision of the tax laws on forest land. It believes that under the present system forestry is retarded rather than encouraged.

Concerning this recommendation, Col. H. S. Graves, dean of the Yale School of Forestry and vice-president of the Connecticut Forestry Association, says:

"We urge a system of taxation by which the timber would be taxed when cut, while the land itself would be assessed separately and pay an annual tax based on its value without timber. The present general property tax applied to growing timber tends to premature cutting and discourages the growing of trees."

## HARVARD TO OFFER FRENCH STATISTICS

Economic Service Affiliates With University of Paris

New affiliations arranged this year with the Institute of Statistics of the University of Paris, now enable the Harvard Economic Service to give its subscribers authoritative periodic statements concerning the movements of commodity prices, security prices, and money rates in France. This arrangement, for which Prof. Charles J. Bullock, chairman of the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research, is largely responsible, follows in general the plan inaugurated in January 1923, of co-operation with the London and Cambridge Economic Service, conducted by the London School of Economics and Political Science and the department of economics of the University of Cambridge, England.

The Institute of Statistics at the University of Paris, of which Lucien March is director, is, like the British and Harvard economic service conducted under the auspices of an educational institution by the university men without financial gain.

The Harvard service, with its newly established British and French connections is maintained in the interest of American business and for the advancement of economic research especially in its relation to business problems of immediate practical concern.

In addition to the French quarterly, with its index of conditions of speculation, business, and money in France, monthly bulletins and cables, with index charts, are now received regularly from the committee of British economists in charge of the service in England. The Harvard Economic Service now makes use of this information in publishing its weekly letter on the general economic situation.

## SILKS Johnson & Lloyd

Remember "A Gown is no finer than its fabric." 1104 WALNUT ST. KANSAS CITY, MO. Second Floor

## SILKS Brockman's

Newest Spring Mode Printed Crepe, Specialty. Priced \$2.75 and \$3.00. Third Floor, Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City

Ad-letterize your business

Grace V. Strahm Letter Co.

Perfect Reproduction of Letters and Rapid Printing 305 Graphic Arts Building, Main 3331 KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Summit Cleaners

Suits Pressed 50c Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00 We Call and Deliver Distinctive and Satisfactory Service 39th & Summit Kansas City, Mo.

## CHURCH "ADS" PAY, CLERGY ARE TOLD

Experts Urge 'Readable Copy' to Supplant 'Directory' Plan

That churches, quite as much as business concerns, can profit from advertising, was the opinion expressed, last night, by several speakers at the first Boston Church Advertising Convention held under the auspices of the Pilgrim Publicity Association in the parish house of Trinity Church. Two hundred clergy and laymen were in attendance.

Leading advertising experts from Boston and vicinity explained the possibilities of church advertising and pointed out how the same modern methods may be employed in "selling" church activities as are employed in business salesmanship. In addition to the speaking and discussion an exhibition of newspaper "copy" and various advertising suggestions were on display.

Maj. P. F. O'Keefe, formerly president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, said that the present policy of most churches to advertise in the newspapers once a week "is money practically wasted. No business of any worth today conducts its advertising along milk-and-water, haphazard lines." He added:

Let the churches get together in this important matter, and in the language of the business world, show the world they have something to "sell." The mere inscription of the name and address of the church is not sufficient to fill the power. It is not enough to get people to come to church.

What Boston ministers must do is to keep their coming after coming after been there once. Make your advertisements dignified, but not stilted; avoid sensational "heads," but do not be afraid to give prominence to what you know is the best thing you have to offer. Get experienced men to handle your advertising matter, and, above all, advertise often.

Other speakers included: Arthur J. Crockett, advertising director of Modern Primitives; Richard W. Freeman, advertising manager for the Frank E. Davis Fish Company of Gloucester; Durant F. Ladd of the Tudor City Club; and William F. Rogers of the Boston Evening Transcript.

Mr. Crockett pointed out that present-day church advertising was more in the nature of a directory, and urged church leaders to write readable "copy," instead of merely to present a program. He explained that newspapers could not be expected to give space to churches unless there was real news value in the items offered for publication.

## GREAT SECTIONAL POWER PLANTS URGED

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 27 (Special).—Consolidation of the electrical power plants of the country was advocated by William S. Murray, an electrical engineer, associated with the northern United States super-power project, and George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, in addresses before the Worcester Economic Club last night.

Mr. Murray said that if there were one great power plant supplying the territory between Boston and Washington the city of Worcester would be able to get all its electrical energy from this plant. Such mammoth plants, he said, should be erected in various parts of the country. Mr. Smith said that 80 per cent of the water power in the Mississippi, the center of coal resources west of Nebraska and the oil center in Colorado.

LIQUOR SITUATION DISCUSSED  
AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 27.—Governor Baxter and Artemas Weatherbee of Lincoln, the county attorney of Penobscot County, held a conference yesterday with regard to the liquor situation in that county. Mr. Weatherbee brought his criminal docket with him and various phases of conditions in Penobscot County were discussed. Governor Baxter said after the conference that no statement would be made for the present at least.

Charlotte Chapeaux  
High Class Millinery—Reasonably Priced  
CHILDREN'S HATS TO ORDER  
PHONE HILAND 0589 323 EAST 55TH ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

## SAMUEL MURRAY

"Say it with Flowers"  
1017 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

## Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria

OLD CRIES SHOP  
3210 TROOST AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Home Made Candies  
Old Prints, Bric-a-brac Novelties

## REMARKABLE LINE OF GRAND PIANOS

Including the Mason & Hamlin, Chickering and the Ampico. The only store in Kansas City selling both the Victor and Brunswick products. A complete musical service.

## Wunderlich's

1015 GRAND, KANSAS CITY

## PARIS PLAN CALLED MODEL FOR BOSTON

Landscape Architect Declares City Needs Circumferential Thoroughfares

Realization by town planning boards of the Boston Metropolitan District that the automobile congestion at important junction points of streets in the city of Boston may be repeated in the crossroads of the smaller towns as they grow larger, unless comprehensive planning is used to prevent it, constitutes a sign of hopefulness for the solution of these problems, said Arthur A. Shurtleff, town planning adviser to the Metropolitan Planning Division, in a lecture on "Metropolitan Planning" last evening at the Exhibition of Landscape Architecture now being held at Horticultural Hall.

Metropolitan Boston astonished the world a half century ago by constructing water supply and sewerage systems connecting with the 35 cities and towns in the metropolitan district, said Mr. Shurtleff. The gradual acquisition of one of the most comprehensive systems of metropolitan parks and parkways during the last 30 years is another achievement worthy of the world's admiration, he affirmed. Metropolitan Boston is again in the lead, he said, by establishing one of the first metropolitan planning boards in the United States, which is now attempting to solve the growing motor-vehicle-transportation problem.

With the use of lantern slides Mr. Shurtleff compared Boston's planning problems with those of other cities in the world, pointing out differences in typical street plans.

The wastefulness, inefficiency and lack of adaptability to topography of the gridiron street systems of New York, San Francisco, and Salt Lake City were contrasted with the combined gridiron and diagonal thoroughfare type of Indianapolis and Washington. Striking similarity in the street plans of Paris and Boston was shown by two maps which indicated the irregularity of the plans of the two cities.

The Washington plan fits the ground and is one of the best-planned cities as far as main thoroughfares go, Mr. Shurtleff said, but Paris is generally considered to have the best street system of any city in the world. The radials of the Paris plan carry the traffic quickly between the important points, while the circumferential streets carry the traffic around the central districts. Millions of dollars have been saved in Paris on account of the ease with which water supply, sewerage, and subway systems can be constructed following the circumferential and radial thoroughfares, which are continuous.

The Boston district has radial thoroughfares, but few circumferential streets or highways. According to Mr. Shurtleff it is in the establishment of circumferential routes which will avoid centers of congestion by going around rather than through towns that Boston's automobile transportation problem will be solved.

## EXTENSION WORK TO BE CONTINUED

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 27.—Prominent officials of Northern University of Boston, the educational department of the Y. M. C. A., as well as men prominent in the Y. M. C. A. itself, met at the Worcester Y. M. C. A. yesterday and discussed the continuation of the various divisions of the university in Worcester, Springfield, New Haven, Bridgeport, and Providence. The divisions are now working under a five-year plan which expires June 1, 1925, and have been so successful that it is now

Millinery  
Frocks, Gowns and Sports Clothes, Jewelry, Novelties, Gifts.  
ALL SHADES SPRING HOSE  
3925 Main Hyde Park 3819 KANSAS CITY, MO.

COR. A. GOODNOW O. A. FARRELL  
OFFICE SUPPLY COMPANY  
OUR SERVICE COUNTS  
DREXEL 3003 240 BROTHERHOOD BLOCK KANSAS CITY, KANSAS  
LOOSE LEAF AND FILING SYSTEMS  
Everything for the Office Need.  
MAIL ORDERS HANDLED PROMPTLY

## MONKEY CLEANERS AND DYERS

1120-22 TROOST AVENUE KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Scarritt Cafeteria

LUNCHEON 11:00 TO 2:30  
PARK C. TRUENBLOD, Prop.  
5th St. Floor, Scarritt Bldg.  
Harrison 4988 9th and Grand Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.

## MONKEY STEAM DYE WORKS CO.

1120-22 TROOST AVENUE KANSAS CITY, MO.

## WUNDERLICH'S

1015 GRAND, KANSAS CITY

## Furniture - Rugs - Draperies

Direct from Wholesale houses and factories to you at small profit. Saving of 20% to 50%. Household Goods Exchanged. D. C. MAIN FURNITURE CO. 2190 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Hyde Park 3000 Upholstery and Furniture Repairing

## TALK ON SINGAPORE GIVEN EXPORTERS

E. L. Harris, Consul-General, Explains Base's Development to Boston Audience

Expansion and development of Singapore, Straits Settlements, was explained to business interests of Boston today, by Ernest L. Harris, United States Consul-General at Singapore, who arrived for two days of conferences with exporters, importers, manufacturers and others interested in commerce with that part of the world.

Crude rubber and pig tin are the two products of Singapore that are of greatest importance to the United States and this country takes 70 per cent of the total production of those commodities, he said. In fact, the United States gets most of its rubber and tin from Singapore.

Public Industry Active  
Development of the rubber industry is one of the greatest accomplishments of Singapore for up to 30 years ago there was none there. Par trees were obtained and planted in jungle land that had been cleared for the purpose and today the finest rubber in the world is produced. During the past 30 years, approximately 1,000,000 Hindus were imported for work on the plantations. All work in the rubber plantations is performed by native labor.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Harris pointed out that there are thousands of square miles of jungle available for further expansion of rubber production, but that conditions do not warrant further development at present. Because of these conditions, the production of rubber is now restricted to 70 per cent of the normal output, he pointed out.

Singapore was an island up to Oct. 1, 1923, when it was joined to the mainland of Asia by a causeway costing \$25,000,000, according to Mr. Harris. The railway, an automobile road, and water pipes to supply Singapore run over the causeway. It is now possible to board a train at Singapore and ride to the capital of Siam in four days without change. He continued:

City's Importance Great  
Singapore's important military and commercial position is so great, that England is building a large naval base there, and approximately \$50,000,000 has been appropriated so far.

Cowry,  
STORAGE BATTERIES  
Electrical Service for Automobiles  
1818 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.  
317 So. Market St., Wichita, Kan.

## The Ritz Cafe

Sunday Dinners—75c and \$1.00 Also à la Carte Service  
Luncheon and Dinner Parties a Specialty  
"Particular Place for Particular People"  
2132 Troost Ave. Hyde Park 4562 KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Reliable Service

Good Coal at Reasonable Prices  
People's Coal Company  
2022 Walnut Harrison 2394 KANSAS CITY, MO.

MOVING LIEBOWITZ & SON SHIPPING STORAGE PACKING  
428 Altman Bldg. EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY Style and Individuality Kansas City, Mo.

## FURNITURE Exceptional Values

OUR GOODS FROM FACTORY IN CARLOAD SHIPMENTS  
HAGLAGE & HAWKEN  
12th and Locust, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Berkson Bros

Women's Apparel  
1108-1110 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Swinging Picture Frames, Special, \$1.50 to \$3.50. Mantel, Buffet and Console Mirrors, Special Values, \$15.00.

## Saracheck

"A New Store"  
1117 Grand Kansas City, Mo.

## Klines

Manicuring—Shampooing  
Marcel and Permanent Waving  
"Crowning" Barber Shop  
Main Street Meszianine Floor KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Arnold Glove-Grip Shoes

Hold the feet in natural positions. Very comfortable, and stylish, too. Will give good wearing service.

## WARNEKE'S Butter Bread

Fresh Twice a Day—and good!  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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## WARNEKE'S Butter Bread

Fresh Twice a Day—and good!  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

for the initial work. The preliminary stages have been completed already. A large wireless station has been completed and 32 oil tanks are all built and equipped to handle fuel oil for naval vessels. The harbor is the fourth largest in the world and one of the greatest for transshipping goods and merchandise in the world. The city is one of the most important, from a military and commercial viewpoint, in the British Empire, east of Suez.

Through the population of Singapore alone is 500,000, of which about 5000 are whites, mostly British, that city buys about \$100,000,000 worth of manufactured goods annually from all countries. Most of this is bought from Great Britain, but the United States furnishes about 15 to 17 per cent of the total. The American share consists largely of automobiles, canned goods, hardware, petroleum, etc.

The native population of Singapore is made up of Malays, Chinese, and Hindus, all dwelling together in harmony and with no intimation of revolts or disturbances.

Mr. Harris has been in the Government service 25 years, the last three of which were spent at Singapore. He is a graduate of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., and will be in Boston today and tomorrow.

## SPEECH PRIVILEGES MAY BE RESTRICTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27 (Special).—Senator Harry A. Sanderson has proposed a constitutional amendment in this State which would deprive members of the General Assembly of the privilege of making remarks upon the floor of House or Senate without being responsible for their effect. Recent utterances of senators in practically charging bribery and then failing to produce the evidence, is said to have exposed the wide latitude given to legislators in the heat of argument.

Senator Sanderson is quoted as saying that a check on acrimonious debate is shown to be necessary.

## PLATFORM IS TAKEN UP

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 27.—Although the platform committee of the Republican state committee discussed for several hours last night the drafting of a platform, nothing of a definite nature was decided. The meeting was held at the Augusta House and various plans were considered to be presented to the convention for adoption. The committee will hold another meeting in about 10 days, when it is expected that something tangible will be formulated.

## SAVE today tomorrow HAVE

12TH STREET BANK  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

## Frances Harland Hats

Hotel Bellevue, Kansas City, Mo.  
Latest Creations in MILLINERY  
ranging from \$15.00 up.  
Imported Handbags, Beads and Hair Ornaments.

## REAL ESTATE

John J. Van Evera  
Investments, Loans, Insurance  
Phone 4084-4085 Main  
516-517 Ridge Arcade, Kansas City, Mo.  
W. B. JENKINS, LOUISE H. LUDWIG, W. A. DOUTLAR, Associates

## Waggeners

3971 Main Street  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Pictures and Picture Framing  
Party Favors—Social Stationery—Select Decorative Pieces for the Home

## La Dicha Shop

New Spring Lingerie  
Trousseau a Specialty  
Jewelry, Novelties and Bags  
305 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## Narrow Ribbons

clever new ones for millinery, ties, girdles and other spring trimmings.

## JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

## JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

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## SHOE WORKERS TO STUDY WAGES

Haverhill Unions Send Committee to Middle West

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 27 (Special).—The McKay and Welt workers' locals of the Shoe Workers Protective Union have taken the initiative in the readjustment of wages in the shoe industry here by appointing a committee of four to visit the middle western shoe centers for the purpose of gathering competitive price information.

The committee will gather data in Rochester, N. Y., Cincinnati, O., and Milwaukee, Wis. The visit will include a general survey of industrial conditions. Members of the committee will be away from the city about two weeks and when they return the new price lists will be based upon the information they procure. Other locals of the union contemplate similar lines of activity.

It has developed that notwithstanding the fact that Edwin Newdick, the neutral arbitrator, gave his decision on the question of hours of labor, upholding the manufacturers' schedule that requires operatives to work until 11:50 Saturday forenoons, members of the stitchers' local have been reprimanded for working longer than 10 o'clock and there has been a discussion as to what sort of penalty shall be placed upon the stitchers who have violated the union instructions.

Manufacturers and the majority of the union members understood that the decision of Mr. Newdick settled the subject, but the stitchers' local is still holding out for the hours established by the union.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Age of Gossip

Gossip of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

By John Beresford. London: Corgi Press, Ltd. 1923. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Beresford has a gift for illuminating chance pages in history. He lights upon a well-known incident, and by disentangling it from false theories, makes it live for us afresh. Or, taking some perhaps little-known character connected with great happenings, he makes a whole act in some gigantic drama with which we all are more or less familiar throb with reality.

Moreover, his methods and temper as a chronicler fill us with confidence. No hint of controversy or partisanship finds a foothold here. With a lively interest, which transmits itself to his readers, in persons and incidents, there is often a note of compassion, but never a hint of contempt. "It," he writes, "the unpleasant is ignored, no complete picture can be drawn. On the other hand, the method of suggestion practiced by some writers, however intriguing as a literary artifice, seems to me, in a story based wholly on life, which is history, both mean and unsatisfactory; mean because the imagination of the reader may conceive a far more unfavorable picture of the particular person than the known facts warrant; unsatisfactory because the picture becomes blurred, patchy, positively distorted."

Practices His Precept

The case for impartiality could hardly have been stated more admirably. Such a standard adopted by every writer who purports to be a historian would assuredly eliminate the abuses attendant upon all manner of gossip. Mr. Beresford not merely enunciates a wise precept; what is less easy, he consistently practices it. To disentangle the good from the bad in the gossip of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when the art of gossip, set forth in diary and letters, flourished as never before or since, to take no statement on its face value, to sift the evidence for and against without prejudice, to judge men by their actions rather than by their words, and then only with careful consideration of their times and circumstances—in such things do we discern the trustworthy historian.

Much reading and unique opportunities for research have made Mr. Beresford a reliable and an interesting guide through the last months of the reign of Charles I, and in some of the episodes of the reign of his son, Charles II. The author is neither Puritan nor Royalist. He declines to descend, even temporarily, into the arena of debate on the merits and demerits of the two great factions which had driven England into civil war, reaching a climax in the beheading of Charles I.

Last Days of Charles I

With keen sympathy and dramatic instinct does Mr. Beresford, from a number of contemporary sources, reconstruct the last days of Charles I. He repudiates Carlyle's scornful conclusion that the King's execution struck a fatal blow at the heart of monarchy, though he does not agree with Lord Morley, who considered that the effect was entirely the reverse. In his opinion, if it did destroy absolute monarchy, it achieved something greater: it was the death-knell of the rule of the sword itself. So long as either side believed in the remedy of the sword, there was supreme danger to the individual and the community, a lesson which, despite the examples of their neighbors, it would seem most nations have to learn for themselves.

The portrait of Anne Hyde, Duchess of Gloucester, daughter of the great Chancellor Clarendon, is that of an individual who needs to be rescued from much contemporary calumny, a task at which Mr. Beresford excels. When we remember the difficulties of her position, the character of her husband, her own domestic tragedies, the difficult years through which England was passing, we can do little less than admire the manner in which Anne retained her poise and dignity. Charles II, her brother-in-law, appears to have respected her; it is certain that as far as she was capable of doing so, the Duke of Gloucester loved her, and in the most corrupt and frivolous court ever known in England she went with a considerable measure of wisdom and conscientiousness on her way—qualities little noticeable in the royal group of which, though herself a commoner, she was one of the principal personages.

The letters of Lady Mary Coke are sheer gossip, but they are written with such charm and freshness, and are so typical of the years in which they were written, the first decade of the eighteenth century, in the England which

had left behind it the rigidity of the Puritan and the frivolity of the Stuarts, that they are not without historical value.

To the work accomplished by Mr. Beresford in preparing and collecting the poems of Cotton, which took him into many bypaths of seventeenth-century history, we undoubtedly owe the short essay on "Holy Mr. Herbert," as Isaac Walton called him.

"Men of real holiness of life," Mr. Beresford concludes, from this study of George Herbert, "have in common

one outstanding quality, simplicity." Thus it is that "when they draw nearest to the Kingdom of Heaven, they become as little children." And elsewhere he writes of Herbert, "The road to heaven is as familiar to him as the road to Salisbury. He makes the idea of Deity homely, natural, intimate."

In the matter of biographies, not all men have had their deserts. We can rejoice that "The Life of George Herbert," by Isaac Walton, is worthy of its subject, and that a man whose saintliness was even more remarkable than his genius inspired what Mr. Beresford holds to be "the most beautiful biography that has ever been written."

## Some Jottings Literary

THE last day of March will mark the hundredth anniversary of William Morris Hunt. As a centennial tribute, the Marshall Jones Company has published "Boston Days of William Morris Hunt," by Martha A. S. Shannon, who received the cooperation of Hunt's daughter, Mrs. Horatio N. Slater. The volume is issued in an edition of 1500 copies, and contains 165 pages of text and more than 40 reproductions of Hunt's paintings. Miss Shannon ingeniously recreates the social and artistic atmosphere which characterized the Boston of the last century, and draws a vivid picture of the great painter and teacher, who believed that "art teaches you the philosophy of life, and if you can't learn it from art you can't learn it at all."

Thirteen volumes of the series, "Our Debt to Greece and Rome," have now been published. Eleven are in preparation, and 23 others are listed by the publishers, Marshall Jones Company, for appearance later. These volumes are described in the publishers' circular as "authoritative but non-technical books written for the general reader of cultivated taste."

One of the important centenaries of 1924 is that of the passing of Byron, which falls in April. In anticipation, D. Appleton & Co. are bringing out an edition of Byron's poems, arranged by H. J. C. Grierson.

William McAndrew, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, will become editor, with the June issue, of the Educational Review, published by Doubleday Page & Co. He succeeds Dr. Frank P. Graves, who has resigned after four years' service, because of the demands of his work as Commissioner of Education of New York.

"Henry Brocken," now published for the first time in the United States by Alfred A. Knopf, is the earliest prose work of Walter de la Mare. It was originally published in 1904. It tells the adventures of an imaginative reader who encounters old friends outside their settings in books.

International events have been friendly to Prof. Alfred L. P. Dennis. Or his publishers, E. P. Dutton & Co., have been wise in the ways in international affairs. For his book, "The Foreign Policies of Soviet Rus-

sia," is being published just as recognition comes to the Soviets from Great Britain. Professor Dennis, through his connection with the United States diplomatic service during the war and the peace conference, is especially well equipped to describe the growth of Bolshevist international policy.

## Medieval Book-Painting

More and more the present generation is beginning to appreciate and to love medieval art. The most characteristic manifestations of this art are the miniature paintings hidden away in books of hours and other manuscripts. As a rule, they are not easily accessible, as the libraries which possess any treasures keep them from rough handling by unknown readers. All the more welcome will be a publication of reproductions from some of the most beautiful and precious of these medieval manuscripts just made by the Holbein Verlag in Munich. Kurt Pfister's book on medieval book-painting, illustrated by four colored plates and 10 black-and-white reproductions, has been published as Volume III of a collection, entitled "Die Kunst des Mittelalters" (Medieval Art).

In the introductory chapters Kurt Pfister shows the development of book-painting through the different periods up to the time of the invention of printing, which set a premature end to the lovely and poetic art of writing and painting on parchment.

The reproductions cover the period from the fifth to the fifteenth century. A thousand years of history and art are reflected in the paintings selected for reproduction by the author as typical specimens of the different styles. The text of the book is equally excellent. The reader is introduced to the simple style of the Pre-Carolingian Vienna Genesis, to the barbaric but grand Irish paintings taken from a Book of Gospels belonging to Emperor Lothar, or to the pious intensity of Romanic manuscripts.

The lovely manuscripts of the Gothic period are represented by several very good specimens taken from manuscripts belonging to the Paris National Library, among them the celebrated Book of Hours, painted for the Duc de Berry. All of them bear testimony to the artistic taste of their owners and the intense devotion to their subject and their art felt by the monks who wrote and painted the manuscripts.

The reproductions of the miniature paintings are very carefully made, especially the magnificent colored plates on a gold background are little masterpieces of the art of reproduction. As a whole this interesting book opens up an all but unknown realm of beauty.

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## One-Act Plays

from the Yiddish. Translated by E. F. H. Crocker. 100 pages. 10s. 6d.

ment. That it requires as high an aim, as deep an artistry, as solid a preparation as writing in the longer forms, is not generally remembered. Too many professionals still consider the one-act play as a theatrical back alley, and too many spectators regard it indulgently as a sort of intellectual slum.

The two books under consideration are above the level of their kind. In each there is an underlying quality of vitality that sinks its roots beneath footlights and scenery into human life itself. The weakness, especially in the Yiddish plays, is a weakness of technique; it is a weakness common to Jewish dramatists, who, as artists, concern themselves first of all with the soul rather than the body of their works. It is a weakness, moreover, in which lies great strength; pursuing the paradox, one may find in the technical strength of their American brethren, a subtle weakness. Miss Crocker's versions include Perez's "Champagne," Halpern's "Mother and Son," Arnshteyn's "The Eternal Song" and three pieces by Perez Hirschbein. Mr. Crocker's Crocker has managed to get into each of these little pieces a suggestion of the living aspiration that glorifies these otherwise drab and desiccated lives.

L. G.

Considering the Yiddish plays first: Perez was a genius in the folk tale, and stands high among nineteenth-century artists in prose. As a dramatist he is weak and superficial, intent upon pointing an obvious moral—again a Jewish weakness, which has spoiled many an otherwise admirable poem or fiction. Arnshteyn's play is an effective presentation of an old theme that of young love undaunted by the failure of his elders. "Mother and Son" shows, somewhat theatrically, the power of love to heal differences of belief. Hirschbein's pieces are pictures rather than plays; none the less, they are the best things in the collection, comparable, allowing for

natural changes in milieu, to the finer things that have been done for Andalusia by the Quintero brothers. Hirschbein is here as delicate as old lace, and as fragile as glass flowers. His tenderness, his charm, his naive delight, his fondness for youth and his solitude for age, are embodied in idylls that could easily be destroyed by any but the best of acting. There is the merest trace of a plot, if, indeed, any at all; but an invisible atmosphere that is the very breath of the peculiar enjoyment he affords. Some of his longer comedies suggest a blending of Barrie and Lady Gregory. There are other of his one-act pieces which are more viable; "The Stranger," "The Snowstorm" and "When the Dew Fallett" show him almost at his unsophisticated best.

Mr. Crocker's playlets deal with the upward struggle of humble folk through untoward circumstance to the upper reaches of beauty. The persons are of the lowliest: a German janitor, a Yiddish tailor's wife, a couple in the grip of frustrated aspirations, a joyless daughter of joy, an Irish lass writhing out of a drunkard's household into her vision of a more beautiful life for woman. The janitor, however, can break down under the falsity of an unjust accusation; the tailor's wife has her dream of beauty and affluence, even though it be embodied in so pedestrian an object as a perambulator; the Irish girl's rebellion against domestic tyranny and masculine greed and arrogance makes her a sister, distant though she be, to Antigone herself. Crocker has managed to get into each of these little pieces a suggestion of the living aspiration that glorifies these otherwise drab and desiccated lives.

L. G.

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Montclair A. C. ....	6	6	.500
New York A. C. ....	5	7	.417
Yale Club...	4	7	.364
Heights Casino...	0	12	.000

**NEW YORK, Feb. 27—**The Columbia University Club team gained on its two most dangerous competitors for the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association Class B team championship yesterday when its representatives defeated the players on the Harvard Club team, in second place in the series, by a score of 5 matches to 2, while the Princeton Club team, the present champions, now in third place, were not scheduled. The other winners of the

Columbia recovered its regular style of winning, after its slight slip against Yale Club, earlier in the month. Its three straight wins over R. B. Haines, I. L. and W. D. L. Starbuck, each won their matches against the strong Harvard Club players, and N. N. Alexander further added to the success over E. R. Brumley, in straight games.

R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated M. M. Phinney, Harvard Club, 13-11.

W. M. Leo, Columbia University Club, defeated Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, 13-11.

W. D. L. Starbuck, Columbia University Club, defeated J. A. Millholland, Harvard Club, 13-11.

Gerald Henderson, Harvard Club, defeated A. S. Moses, Columbia University Club, 13-11.

W. M. Alexander, Columbia University Club, defeated E. R. Brumley, Harvard Club, 13-11.

The D. K. E. Club players, now regulars, included the following: new recruits of the Shelton Club, the new residence club for men, have settled into the style of play that carried them to the runner-up position last year, and with the exception of one player, will be exceedingly dangerous contenders. Their leading player, W. C. Becker, was compelled to postpone his match against F. M. Loughman of the New York Athletic Club, because of a cold. The Greek-letter players won their matches in straight games, and only the two

substitutes were compelled to yield to their Mercury Foot opponents, leaving the seventh match unnecessary.

R. L. Ward, D. K. E. Club, defeated  
E. L. DeVoe, New York A. C., 13-12.  
15-17.

G. G. Davidson, D. K. E. Club, defeated  
M. M. Sterling, New York A. C., 15-9.  
15-17.

W. W. Taylor, D. K. E. Club, defeated  
W. E. Chambers, New York A. C., 15-2.  
15-5.

Ziegler Sargent, D. K. E. Club, defeated  
J. J. Egan, New York A. C., 15-3, 15-11.  
15-6.

W. A. Dalton, New York A. C., defeated  
S. R. Green, D. K. E. Club, 15-11.  
15-8.

C. Casey, New York A. C., defeated

D. H. Rich, D. K. E. Club, 13—11, 8—15, 15—8.

The match between the Yale Club and the Crescent Athletic Club was close, with the result hanging in the balance until the end. But J. C. Tredwell displayed his best play against D. McK. Boddget, the Yale leader, defeating him in straight games, 15—11, 15—8.

The slenders of the Brooklyn team, the youthful L. M. Banks and T. H. S. Andrews, defeated their Yale opponents in hard-fought matches, while the fourth victory was furnished by C. W. Fyfe.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C. defeated  
D. McK. Blodgett, Yale Club, 15-11, 15-8.  
Arthur Goldberg, Yale Club, defeated  
Donald Bellows, Crescent A. C. 15-12,  
15-6.  
C. W. Fyfe, Crescent A. C. defeated  
A. G. Gulliver, Yale Club, 15-6, 7-15,  
15-6.  
F. F. Neave, Yale Club, defeated E. P.  
Clyot, Crescent A. C., 13-14, 15-2.  
Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, defeated  
N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15-9,  
15-8.  
L. M. Banks, Crescent A. C. defeated  
A. G. Hardy, Yale Club, 12-15, 13-6,  
15-8.  
P. H. S. Andrews, Crescent A. C., de-  
feated C. H. Sudler, Yale Club, 15-11.

Montclair Athletic Club had as little trouble to win from the Heights Casino players as the other teams in the league have had. Every match went in straight games, with the New Jersey leaders winning under double figures. The summary:

R. E. Hughes, Montclair A. C., defeated F. T. Birdsall, Heights Casino. 15-4.

H. F. Wolf, Montclair A. C., defeated

J. G. Waldron, Montclair A. C., defeated  
E. B. Vollmer, Heights Casino, 15-8,  
5-2.  
H. O'Connor, Montclair A. C., defeated  
F. E. Walton, Heights Casino,  
6-8, 15-10.  
H. B. Van Cleave, Montclair A. C., defeated  
J. S. Murphy, Heights Casino,  
6-8, 15-8.  
J. A. Wippenny, Montclair A. C., defeated  
Charles Du Bosque, Heights Casino,  
6-8, 16-11.  
C. C. Halsey, Montclair A. C., defeated  
Lawrence Brown, Heights Casino, 13-16,  
5-10.

**TABERSKI CAPTURES TWO**

**MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 27 (Special).**—Frank Taberski of Detroit captured the United States National championship Pocket Billiard League here yesterday, going out in each game in the first round. He defeated St. Jean of Chicago 48 and 38 in 14 and 13 innings, respectively. Taberski had runs of 35 and 23; St. Jean, 27 and 17.

**LAYTON AND COPOLUS DIVIDE**  
**ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27 (Special).**—M. Layton of this city, divided a pair of games with G. L. Copulus of Cleveland in the United States National Championship Free-Cushion Billiard League here yesterday, 1901. The

fort, 56 to 33, and Cepulos the evening  
affair, 50 to 32.

**NELBORN AND KIRKWOOD TIE**  
HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 27.—William Nelborn of St. Louis and Joseph Kirkwood of Rockwell Hall, N. Y., were tied, with draws of 123 each at the close of the first 32's play of 32 holes in the Houston Open-golf tournament at the 18-hole municipal course, yesterday.

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**ARENA**  
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Hockey Tonight, 8:15  
Boston Hockey Club vs. Maples  
(U. S. League Game)  
Skating After the Game



## TOO MANY BANKS CAUSE DISTRESS IN NORTHWEST

One Institution for Every 1370  
People in Montana—High  
Labor Costs

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—C. L. Mosher, assistant federal reserve agent, Minneapolis Reserve Bank, who has been studying conditions in Montana and the Dakota states, says: "Some of the most important underlying factors that have produced the present condition in the region of agricultural distress—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana—have been commonly ignored."

"The first is that cost and not price problems are at the root of the farmer's troubles. Prices of farm products, compared with pre-war levels, are according to the Department of Agriculture, fair to good. Eight principal farm products are selling 18 to 150 per cent above 1913 levels, and only two—cattle and hogs—are lower.

"Prices for farm labor are exorbitantly high, and quality of labor is poor and inefficient. Costs of farm equipment, farm supplies, and farm living, have increased materially from peak war prices. The farmer, like the city man, is adding \$2 cents at wholesale prices to every dollar he spends for his living here the year, and at retail—the prices he pays—considerably more.

**Labor Problem Difficult**

"How this situation may be cured without squarely facing the labor problem, it is difficult to understand. The farmer might well remember that 80 per cent of the retail price he pays for his farm equipment, his seed, his fertilizer, his labor charge, while the city man understands full well that for his shoes, clothing and all manufactured commodities which he buys, he pays the same proportion—80 per cent—goes directly or indirectly to labor. Labor is absorbing too large a proportion of the farmer's expenditures, and giving too little in return.

"A second factor of exceptional importance is the extraordinary over-banked condition that has existed in the region now afflicted with agricultural depression. Rhode Island has 12,710 people per bank; New York 920; the eastern states as a whole have 7240; New England states have 4660, and southern states have 4089; but Montana, largely agricultural, has a bank for every 1370 people, or a banking institution to each 343 heads of families.

"Montana just before the fall of farm prices in 1920 had 433 banks serving a smaller population than that in St. Paul and Minneapolis. From 1913 to 1920 there were 140 banks chartered in Montana against the protest of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, which did not believe there was a banking field for so many banks. The business to justify these institutions. Numerous state banks were chartered during the same period.

"The free and easy chartering of banks by both the state and federal authorities led naturally enough to excessive banking competition, and was a direct encouragement to acceptance of loans with a deficient margin, and an encouragement of bad banking.

**Too Many Banks**

"Yet Montana's record was not as bad as that of South Dakota, which had a bank for every 921 people, and not nearly as bad as North Dakota's record, where there was a bank for every 768 people.

"All three states are today paying the penalty for leading their communities with excessive banking competition, and excessive rates of interest on deposits, and indulgence in unsound loans.

"It has been popular to suppose that banking failures as they have occurred, were traceable to the present depression in agriculture. They are back almost invariably to causes which existed before the depression began and to bad banking that had laid the seeds of failure before farm prices began to decline.

"An unconsidered factor of great importance is revealed by the course of total loans of all Montana banks. Banking customers, largely farmers, were borrowing from Montana institutions June 30, 1913, \$66,171,000. Seven years later these borrowings had increased to \$162,655,000, a tremendous upsurge in the face of the fact that population had not greatly increased and that there was no proportionate development of agricultural production or of mining or manufactured output.

**Inflation of Loans**

"In common with the adjoining Dakota and Minnesota, Montana participated in a violent inflation of so unusual a character that bank borrowings of the four states as a whole increased in seven years 137 1/2 per cent. If there has been the 'senseless and brutal' deflation, as it has been popular to charge, it surely has not occurred without leaving some evidences behind it. If bankers have ruthlessly and drastically deflated the farmers, their loan figures will show it.

"It is extraordinarily significant that no such condition is shown in Montana, and that in the three years since the high point of loans in 1920, borrowed money from banks in Montana has not decreased in any amount whatsoever, and that upon the other hand, it has increased \$1,000,000, or six-tenths of 1 per cent.

"The deflation in Montana, about which there has been so much clamor, was, therefore, an inflation of six-tenths of 1 per cent, and an inflation accompanied by corresponding increases of debt outside of the banks.

"There is not the slightest reason to believe this present period of depression will endure permanently—in fact, there is sound reason to believe that in North Dakota and Montana the worst of our troubles are already behind us. Montana has been quieter than any other state in the west to realize that farm costs have gone to a different and higher basis and that farm methods must be altered accordingly to preserve the right relation between what comes in and what must go out."

## NEW STOCK ISSUE BY STUDEBAKER

Wider Distribution of Issue  
—Among Employees and  
Others Desired

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 27.—The Studebaker Corporation special stockholders' meeting for April is called to approve an increase of capital from \$85,000,000 stock \$100 par to \$250,000,000 shares no par and to distribute 2 1/2 new shares for each present share.

The new stock will be issued to present holders on the basis of 2 1/2 shares for one share, and the outstanding issue of 1,750,000 shares, while 625,000 shares will be authorized for future issue.

Following the directors' meeting, President A. R. Erdine said: "Stockholders are aware of the difficulties attendant on wide distribution of high-priced common stocks selling in the market above \$100 a share. While Studebaker Corporation is fairly well distributed, the directors feel that much wider distribution among employees, dealers, car owners and investors generally will follow up of the stock, and this feeling is responsible for the plan which we now recommend to stockholders.

"Wide distribution of our stock will provide a direct advantage to the corporation. Every stockholder of a corporation, no matter how small his holdings, is a friend of that corporation and will identify its success in its behalf in his community.

"Other corporations in the automobile industry competing with your corporation have had much more success than it has, and the directors desire to correct this situation. They believe that many more of the employees of the corporation, in addition to the 3000 who now own stock, as well as thousands of car owners and dealers, will be able to buy stock in smaller units.

"Giving rights of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, which will not be affected in any way by the proposed change in common, as the amendment will provide that holders of the new common stock be entitled to only one vote for each 3 1/2 shares and the holder of less than 2 1/2 shares shall not be entitled to vote.

"The success of the corporation and management earnestly recommend approval of the plan to the stockholders of the corporation."

Studebaker's present capitalization consists of \$75,000,000 common, all outstanding, and \$15,000,000 preferred, of which slightly less than \$10,000,000 is outstanding.

## DIVIDENDS

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.10 on its common stock. The last previous payment was \$1.00 a share on Feb. 10, 1923. Directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.10 on its preferred, both payable March 20 to stock of record March 10.

Horton Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on its common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record March 10.

Ohio Bell Telephone Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on its common stock, payable March 20 to stock of record March 10.

Fetstone-Mulliken Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on its common stock, payable March 20 to stock of record March 10.

Mississippi River Power Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on its common stock, payable March 20 to stock of record March 10.

West Coast Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on its common stock, payable March 20 to stock of record March 10.

Federal Motor Truck declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on its common stock, payable March 20 to stock of record March 10.

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DeLaval Separator Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on its common stock, payable March 20 to stock of record March 10.

Delaware Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on its common stock, payable March 20 to stock of record March 10.

Childs Company declared an initial quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the new par common and the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred, payable March 10 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Todd Shipyard Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on its common stock, payable March 20 to stock of record March 10.

Bush Terminal Buildings declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on its common stock, payable March 20 to stock of record March 10.

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## RALEIGH, Feb. 27.—Reports from New

York that the recent slump in cotton prices due in part to heavy selling by North Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Association at the high prices are declared without basis by C. B. Blalock, general manager of the association. Mr. Blalock says that the association is adhering to its policy of orderly marketing and is under no necessity of dumping cotton and has not done so. No sales are being made at present.

## SOUTH STATION PASSENGERS

During the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, the New Haven and the Boston & Albany carried into and out of the South Station, Boston, a total of 2,013,695 passengers, the largest number handled at any railroad terminal in the world. The New Haven handled 1,013,695 and the Boston & Albany 999,999 last year.

## MANOMET MILLS' YEAR

Manomet Mills of New Bedford, reports a net operating loss for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, of \$224,049, after deduction of \$224,049 of dividends of \$240,000. \$242,650 was deducted from surplus for federal taxes paid in excess of reserves for 1916-1920 inclusive.

## BECH-NUT PACKING CO.

Bech-Nut Packing Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, shows net profit of \$2,013,695 after federal taxes, equivalent after dividends on the 7 per cent preferred to \$5,100 a share (par \$20) on \$75,000,000 common, common \$2,013,695, \$7,450 a share on \$5,000,000 common in 1923.

## COPPERS BREAK WHEN ANACONDA PASSES DIVIDEND

With the passing of the dividend yesterday, Anaconda stock broke down 4 points, to 33 1/2, the 4 per cent bonds of the company declined 1 1/2 to 96, and the 7 1/2 fell 2 1/2 to 97.

Just tonight ago, the financial community began to indulge in a little optimism in regard to the copper industry. The price of the metal moved up fractionally and the shares enjoyed a mild rally. Since then, prices of leading coppers have broken down 1 to 7 points.

The following tabulation comparing prices of leading copper issues today with the high prices of a fortnight ago, indicates how the impatient copper boom has been stifled:

	1924	High	Cur.	De-
Anaconda	33 1/2	41 1/2	35 1/2	7 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	19 1/2	21 1/2	17 1/2	4 1/2
Chino	20 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	5 1/2
Copper Range	27 1/2	29 1/2	23 1/2	6 1/2
Isle Royale	20 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	5 1/2
Kennecott	20 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	5 1/2
Mohawk	20 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	5 1/2
Quincy	20 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	5 1/2
St. Mary	20 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	5 1/2
Utah Copper	20 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	5 1/2

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## OPERATING COST OF LIGHT CARS PUT AT \$5 WEEK

Figures Based on Records of Corporations Running Large  
Fleets Every Day

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—Many and varied claims of the economy of running light cars have been made by the automobile industry. These companies have their own records of remarkable performance; 25 miles to the gallon of gas, 15,000 miles to the set of tires, etc., but it has remained for a few leading corporations, running large fleets of automobiles day in and day out, to furnish actual figures of practical operating costs to clinch the final argument of producers.

Experience of these large corporations sheds valuable light on automobile operating costs, because the figures include, in many instances, depreciation of the second largest item, depreciation of the car. The figures include in cost records of cars used by individuals or families.

While the large fleet operators run 40,000 to 50,000 or more miles a year, their cost experience reduced to a per mile basis furnishes valuable ground for showing what should be the yearly cost of operating privately owned cars where the average annual mileage is only one-tenth of that of the cars operated in large fleets.

**Operate on \$5 a Week**

These figures show that \$5 a week will run a Ford, Chevrolet, or Overland 1922 model car in family use and provide for replacement at the end of seven years. Total cost is approximately 5 cents a mile. This is the experience of many users of light cars shown in records of the Chevrolet Motor Company.

In commercial service the cost per week ranges considerably higher, but the cost per mile is lower. A fleet of 1000 cars, operating 100,000 miles a year, in 1923 total cost \$377 a mile, including drivers' salaries.

The average family drives a car about 10,000 miles a year. Strangely enough, garage rent is the largest item in the budget. This consumes 27 per cent of total annual operating costs. Depreciation is the second largest item, 20 per cent of total costs. Next in rank are repairs, 10 per cent, and gasoline, 19 per cent, followed by tires, 8 per cent, and insurance, 5 1/2 per cent.

The Weekly Budget for the family car are the following items:

	Ann. % of cost Tot.
Gasoline: 5000 miles, 20 cents a gallon, 25 miles a gallon.....	\$50 10
Tires: \$20 a set for 15,000 miles, 20 per cent of total cost.....	4 1/2
Repairs: \$20 a set for 15,000 miles, 20 per cent of total cost.....	15 1/2
Depreciation: one-seventh of first cost.....	50 20
Garage rent.....	27 27
Cost per week.....	288

## The Expense Reduces

Many owners, especially farmers, have greatly reduced or eliminated the garage cost item. Even in the cities hundreds of car owners are without garages. In Detroit it is estimated there are more cars without garages all night on the highways. Many are unable to get garage space.

Tire expense, which formerly ranked with depreciation as the largest item, has been halved and quartered. Where a Ford size tire formerly cost \$20 and was good for 5000 miles, a cord tire costing \$10 or less now can run 15,000 miles. This has decreased tire cost from four-tenths of a cent a mile to less than one-tenth of a cent a mile.

But the greatest decrease in operating costs is a result of lower fuel cost. This has cut the insurance item from 10 per cent of the budget to 5 1/2 per cent and has reduced depreciation charge from 20 per cent to 10 per cent. In the family budget the depreciation item, usually the second largest, has fallen to 20 per cent of total annual operating costs where formerly it was 30 per cent.

**Annual Costs**

The total annual cost for the average family is \$288, or at the rate of \$5.10 a week, and the amount is dropping each year. As late as 1921 the budget for the same total of 5000 a year, a few authorities in the trade predict that before long all cheap cars will be stored in the open and a large part of the garage rent item be eliminated. If this comes to pass, the budget is due for a further cut to around \$2 a year.

Operating costs of light passenger cars and trucks used in commercial service furnish some interesting data. DeLaval Separator Company operated 33 couples 524,820 miles in 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1923, a total expense of \$28,501. This was at the rate of .054 a mile, and included gas, oil, tires, supplies, repairs, garage rent, depreciation, insurance, taxes and licenses.

A Detroit public utility company operating 180 "A" cars 25 "B" cars and 50 "C" cars has found its cost a mile for the first 10,000 miles ranging from .045 a mile for the first 1000 to .07 for another and .08 for the third and third in these costs are gas, oil, tires, repairs, insurance, depreciation, interest and drivers' salaries.

**Average 6 1/2 Cents a Mile**

A Michigan company operating 150 cars in both city and country for salesmen and solicitors finds its average cost 6 1/2 cents a mile. Its cost experience by various items is as follows: Gas and oil 1 1/2 cents a mile, cleaning and storing one cent a mile, incidental and repairs one cent a mile, insurance 1/2 cent a mile, depreciation 1 1/2 cents a mile and tires 3/4 cent a mile.

The Morton Salt Company's Chevrolet fleet had operating costs in 1922 of from .0860 a mile in August to .0448 in June.

Detroit is still debating whether Ford forced other makers down in price, or whether the others forced Ford down, but out of the price changes has come materially lower automobile operating costs and a more level roadway that in 1924 both prices and operating costs will go still lower.

## COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The following are the current cash prices for staple commodities. Comparison is made with quotations for one month ago and one year ago:

Feb. 27 Jan. 27 Jan. 23

Wheat, No. 1 spring 1.44 1.24 1.23

Wheat, No. 2 1.28 1.28 1.23

Oats, No. 2 white 59 59 59

Flour..... 6.35 6.30 7.00

Pork..... 24.50 24.75 25.00

Beef..... 20.00 20.25 18.50

Sugar..... 24.25 24.25 24.75

Iron..... 24.13 24.25 24.75

Silver..... 84 82 83

Lead..... 50.00 49.50 48.75

Tin..... 13.00 12.75 12.75

Copper..... 13.00 12.75 12.75

Rubber..... 20.00 20.00 20.00

Cotton..... 40.00 40.00 40.00

Print cloth..... 7.00 7.00 7.00

Zinc..... 7.00 7.00 7.00

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (Special).—Perfumed soap in the form of apples, pears, and other fruits is properly dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 1519, tariff act of 1922, for artificial fruit of whatever material composed, according to a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers overruling a protest of the LeBaron Import Company. The importers claimed duty either at 15 or 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1519, act of 1922.

Merchandise involved as "smoked haddock" was properly taxed as haddock under paragraph 718, act of 1922, the Customs Board concludes, an overruling of a protest of George Bush & Co., Inc. of Seattle. The importers contended for duty at 14 cents a pound, under paragraph 730.

In a decision sustaining a protest of Bernard J. Putnam, the general appraiser found that haddock imported in the form of 1922 should have been assessed at the rate of 1 1/2 cents a pound and 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 42, act of 1922, should have been assessed at the rate of 1 1/2 cents a pound and 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 42, act of 1922.

In a decision sustaining protests of Bernard J. Putnam, the general appraiser found that haddock imported in the form of 1922 should have been assessed at the rate of 1 1/2 cents a pound and 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 42, act of 1922, should have been assessed at the rate of 1 1/2 cents a pound and 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 42, act of 1922.

## BANKER PLACES NEWSPAPER FIRST

Los Angeles Executive Declares  
It Best Medium for Bank  
Advertising

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 27.—That the greater medium of education in our daily life is the newspaper, and that of all media offered by the newspaper, the columns of the newspaper reach the innermost circles of our present-day civilization in the most widespread manner, were among the statements made today by Mr. H. H. Flint, executive vice-president, Los Angeles, Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank, in the opening address at the Los Angeles Bankers' Regional Conference, being held in Los Angeles, New Orleans, Chicago and New York.

"Be it said to the credit of the American newspaper that as a rule every newspaper endeavors to keep its news columns free from editorialism," Mr. Flint declared. "Efforts to color the news are frowned upon by the ethics of the newspaper profession."

He described the operations of the news, editorial and advertising departments, and stated that the latter takes its place alongside the editorial department in the molding of public opinion, "possibly a little ahead." In proof of this declaration Mr. Flint pointed out that the delegates were making notes with pens and pencils widely advertised; were wearing collars and clothing nationally known through advertising; and stated that each of them at breakfast ate cereals, bacon, bread, and other foodstuffs brands made known through widespread advertising.

"We utilize widely advertised products," he said, "unconsciously the opinion of our public is molded by the advertising material they read. Some of us have advanced beyond the 'unconscious' stage. We purposely see what is advertised and we make our purchases. Thus, in either way, is our opinion molded, and largely through the advertising columns of our newspapers."

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Renewal rate..... 4 1/2 %

Outside commercial paper 4 1/2 %

Commercial paper 4 1/2 %

Customers' com'l ins. 5 1/2 %

Indiv. cus. col. ins. 5 1/2 %

Bar silver in New York 64 1/2

Gold in London 86 3/4

Bar gold in London 86 3/4

Mexican dollars 48 1/2

Canadian ex. dis. 31 1/2

**Clearing House Figures**

Exchanges..... \$7,000,000

Year ago today..... \$7,000,000

Exchanges..... \$7,000,000

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Year ago today..... \$7,000,000

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## RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW HAVEN 1924 1923

January..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Operating revenue..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Net operating income..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Deficit.....

WESTERN MARYLAND 1924 1923

January..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Operating revenue..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Net operating income..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Deficit.....

MAINE CENTRAL 1924 1923

January..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Operating revenue..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Net operating income..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Deficit.....

BOSTON & MAINE 1924 1923

January..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Operating revenue..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Net operating income..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Deficit.....

BALTIMORE & OHIO 1924 1923

January..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Operating revenue..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Net operating income..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Deficit.....

C. C. & ST. LOUIS 1924 1923

January..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Operating revenue..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Net operating income..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Deficit.....

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD 1924 1923

January..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Operating revenue..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Net operating income..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Deficit.....

PHILADELPHIA & READING 1924 1923

January..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Operating revenue..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Net operating income..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Deficit.....

ILLINOIS CENTRAL 1924 1923

January..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Operating revenue..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Net operating income..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Deficit.....

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN 1924 1923

January..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Operating revenue..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Net operating income..... \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000

Deficit.....

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling..... 4.84 4.84 4.84

Demand..... 4.84 4.84 4.84

Belgian francs..... 209 209 209

French francs..... 209 209 209

Swiss francs..... 209 209 209

Italian lire..... 209 209 209

Holland..... 209 209 209

Spain..... 209







## Classified Advertisements

**NEW RESERVE BANK BUILDING**  
CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Plans are under way for a building here for the Federal Reserve Bank at a cost of \$1,600,000.

Norwegian Govt.	0%
Norwegian Govt.	6%
Swedish Govt. Loan 1919	6%
Swiss Government	3%
Swiss Government	5%
Uruguayan Government	8%

...1940	\$1000	1094 $\frac{1}{2}$	110%	used
...1943	\$1000	981 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	tion
...1939	\$1000	1034 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	the
...1940	\$1000	1151 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	near
...1928	\$1000	971 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	will
...1946	\$1000	1021 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	wa

to pay expenses incurred in connection with grade crossing eliminations and construction of a new freight yard at Binghamton, N. Y. The entire issue will be guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

**THE CLEARING SERVICE** specializes in high-grade office help. Register in person. Dear. 5003. 202 Stevens Bldg., Chicago.

Street.....  
City.....

State

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## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## ILLINOIS

**Evansville**  
(Continued)  
**Motor Car Painting**  
Burn Off and 9 Coats in 4 Days  
**MERCER & COMPANY, INC.**  
1514 BISHOPMAN AVE. Evansville 1148

**Glencoe**  
**Walter P. Smith & Co.**  
**REAL ESTATE**  
882 Park Avenue Glencoe, Ill.  
PHONE GLENCoe 410

As 8-room Stucco Colonial, situated on  
corner of lot with sufficient room  
to build another home. Grounds beau-  
tifully landscaped. 120x200 east side.  
\$33,000. Terms.

**C. EKLUND**  
Upholstering and Cabinet Work  
875 Park Ave. Telephone Glencoe 33

**Shoes — Repairing**  
**P. BAUMANN & SON**  
PHONE 164 OPPOSITE CHURCH

**Glen Ellyn**  
**GLEN ELLYN—VILLA PARK**  
F. A. HINE  
Furniture, Upholstering, Window Shades  
PHONE 456

**JOS. CLARKE & CO.**  
Real Estate  
PHONE 84

**LEE O. FARNSWORTH**  
Real Estate  
TELEPHONE 21

**Highland Park**  
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## THE HOME FORUM

## Why Spenser Is the Poet's Poet

It is common to regard Spenser as the poet who shines in that great, glorious, and golden period of Elizabethan literature which gave such glories to the world.—Shakespeare and Webster, Chapman and Marlowe, among the dramatists; Hooker, Taylor, and Barrow among the divines. The divines are like stars that shine aloft! The dramatists stand majestic as the mountains! Spenser drifts and glides into the landscape like a shaft of light, that diffuses and pours itself out like water!

Back up the stream of time one can discern two forces, the keen listener can hear two voices, the gifted analyst can find two schools of poets. One force wells itself with romance, the other wraps itself in the vesture of the English spirit; one voice cries in accents of the aristocrat and fashionable society; the other speaks a more solemn tone as representative of the masses; one school deals with individual stories and never grows didactic, the other devotes its art to the service of religion. The secret of Chaucer's century does not lie with that poet, but in the fact of this twofold literary activity, one under the spell of French influence, the other the serious expression of the Teutonic race. Chaucer and the picture come into English poetry through many of the unknown poets of the western districts. It is when these two centers blend into one that we get the complete story of English poetry, we begin to hear the song of the blackbird in the bushes! It is when Chaucer's gentility is united to the seriousness of the Teutonic spirit that there begins to break forth that song that bursts full-throated in the golden age of Elizabeth. Spenser is the last of these West Midland poets, and the greatest, too. In him the best of each is gathered up, the best of French influence, of Celtic fervor and force, and the best of the spirit of the Teuton. He is the poet's poet because he is the blend of old English poetry; he is the star in the velvet firmament of the century and a half following Chaucer.

Again, there is a touch of honeyed fire in his versification. He distills the music of ordered rhythm. While he borrows from the Italians he goes beyond them, adding a line to their eight-lined stanza. His poetry is full of the sound and foam of "billyow modulations." It has the lap of kindly restraint that sleeps in a descending cadence. Listen as he speaks of God's care that sends angels to the service of man:—

How oft do they their silver bowers leave,  
To come to succor us that succor want!

How oft do they with golden pinions cleave  
The fleeting skies like flying pur-  
suits.  
Against foul winds to aid us militant!  
They for us fight, they watch and  
duly ward,  
And their bright squadrons round  
about us plant;  
And all for love and nothing for  
reward.  
O, why should heavenly God to men  
have such regard?

If Chaucer improves upon alliterative verse and system of rhymes by adding a lyrical strain here and there, Spenser improves on Chaucer by pouring matchless music into the framework of the poetry of the past; further, he improves upon the quality of Italian poetry with the descending strain of his ninth line; after rising, as it were, to clutch the unseen, he falls back with the gentleness of waning daylight and the sound of far-off bells, to the sphere of the seen and mundane. No wonder that Byron and Shelley, those two heralds of dawn, adopt Spenser! Yet at their best they do not approach his genius in these exquisite blends of cadence and modulation.

The loveliest quality that makes Spenser a poet for poets is his disport and delight in the beautiful. Many thinkers have tried to pin down the philosophy of the beautiful but the vision is too flying, too fugitive. The thought of many poets is like a basin at the bottom of a well, reflecting here and there a fragment of the blue sky, or a piece of blue ribbon in a tree-top. But Spenser's thought is like a great lake held in the arms of the hills, lying open to every impression of the mysterious forces of nature and reflecting the vault of heaven with its floating clouds as well as the strength of the hills. His response to beauty is swift wherever it appears; its enchantment lies on every page of the "Faerie Queene."

That is true beauty: that doth argue you  
To be divine, and borne of heavenly seed:  
Derived from that fayre Spirit, from  
whom all true  
And perfect beauty did at first proceed:  
He only fayre, and what he fayre hath  
made,  
All other fayre, lyke flowers, untymely  
fade.

We are ever apt to shut from us the poetry of living and feed upon its solid prose. The poet's function is to make us aware of the poetry. Spenser adds hyacinths to our biscuits!

The ways through which my weary  
steep I guide  
In this delightful land of Faery,  
Are so exceeding spacious and so  
wide,  
And sprinkled with such sweet variety  
Of all that pleasant to ear and eye,  
That I nigh ravished with rare  
thoughts' delight,  
My tedious travail do forget thereby;  
And when I gine to feel decay of might,  
It strength to me supplies and cheers  
my dulled sprite.

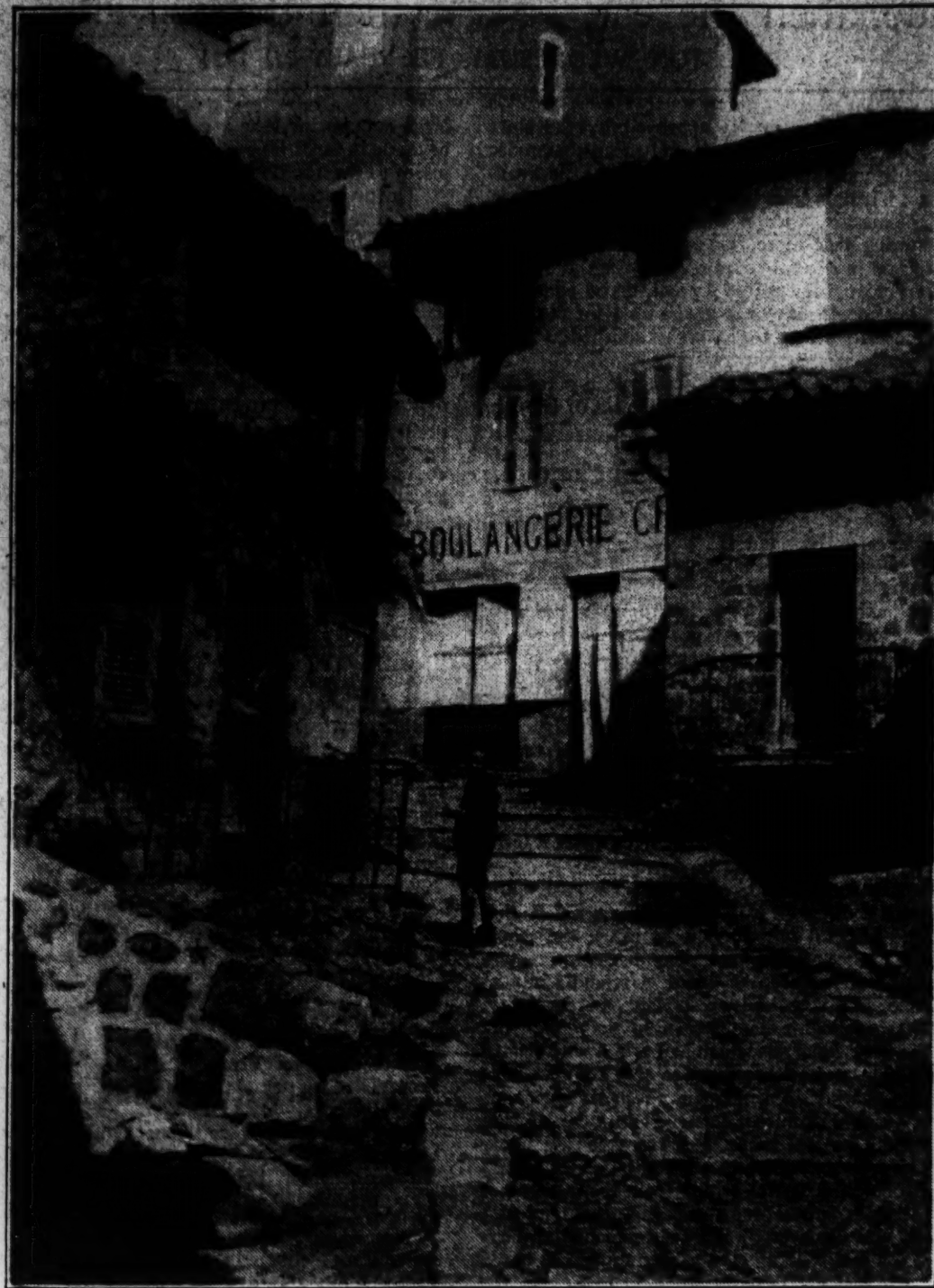
So he leads us forth to enchantment. Banners gleam from the heights of fortresses and spears shine like diamond shafts; fountains flash silver, and doves coo with gentle murmur; maidens poised themselves like swan peacocks and eagles and eagles purify chaste as snow; giants lumber through the tangled growth, and dwarfs sprint and dance in bosky glades; nymphs glide in and out like fitting phantoms of a dream, and Una sits upon the grass before us:—

Never did mortal eye behold such  
grace.  
We push on through the beeches,  
Lofly trees, laced with summer's pride,  
Do spread so broad that heaven's  
light they hide.

Ferns rodden at our approach and bushes robe themselves in brighter scarlet, dew drops from the taller herbs and glistens like diamonds on the leafy carpet, and the light frets through the pendant boughs and guides the feet. Hark! What is that? The sound of a horn that startles first to soothe one at last like the tender tones of a Sabbath bell. Nearer it comes till the wood echoes with its call, and a nymph approaches shy as a fawn, and the poet kneels before her. . . . We must leave them together for another's words are unworthy of what the poet has written so exquisitely himself.

How shall pen describe her heavenly  
face,  
For fear through want of skill her  
beauty to disgrace?

Some good people tell us that what is lacking in this poet for poets is human interest. They follow Macaulay who said that in reading the "Faerie Queene" we long for the society of men and women. But there is one aspect of Spenser's poetry that touches the human interest with impressive power, and that has been well uttered by Milton. Addressing the English Parliament he said, "I dare to be known to think our sage and serious poet Spenser, a better teacher than Scotus or Aquinas." The "Faerie Queene" is more than a wild romance; it is better than a gorgeous pageant of chivalry; it has an inner quality that is religious, it has a soul. It carries the restless intellect along, and opens the gates of heavenly beauty and lets us peer inside! It gathers up the glory that gleams in the age of romance and the chivalry that burns within all ardent hearts, and brings them to the service of faith and simple goodness. There lies a perennial interest that will ever be human. And whenever men turn to Spenser, be they living in an age of faith or an age of doubt, he will not disappoint them. J. M.



Le Cheylard, in Southern France

## February in Mid Latitudes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Who loves not February days,  
Most dreary, dearest days of all?  
Delightful the audacious ways  
Of snow-swirls with the patient wall.  
Fast braced against the blizzard's  
slapping,  
Flanks ruddy with the brambles'  
tapping!

Who has not watched the beech  
brooms find  
Their sweeping track through stars  
awry  
Or heard the wet whips of the wind  
Cut sounding circles in the sky,  
Rouse oaken blinds to frantic flapping  
That cries the countryman from  
napping?

And I have seen the orange light  
Of fall smoke-curls in frosted air,  
Cruising blue waters of the night  
And carving tender channels there.  
As gentle thoughts forsake self's  
wrapping  
To follow ways of Mercy's mapping.  
Margaret Blanchard.

## De la Mare's "The Listeners"

"And what does it mean?" another  
passenger asked me, when I passed  
that flower from the bouquet over to  
him. What a question to ask a poet  
or a poet's reader. Who knows? It  
means nothing, if it means nothing to  
us. It is like listening to the surge  
at night. What does that mean?  
Nothing, perhaps, except to the  
listeners.—H. M. Tomlinson.

## An Old Diary

The trees which shed their leaves  
are gorgeous with their autumn tints,  
and many kinds of them are graceful  
in the winter with bare boughs, espe-  
cially just after snow. Writing at  
the window where I am writing now,  
my grandfather notes down, 3 Janu-  
ary 1847, "Each flake takes up its  
position and there remains. I hope  
no wind will disturb it before I can  
go out and take a view of the country  
around: which I hope to do, even if  
it's up to knees." I feel that too; but  
bare boughs always remind me of  
winter-time, and I might easily for-  
get that dismal fact down here, if all  
the trees were green. If I were mak-  
ing a fresh start, I would surround  
myself with cedar and cypress, pine  
and fir, holly trees and bay trees,  
palm trees, yucca and New Zealand  
flax, Portugal laurel, arbutus, cam-  
ellia, rhododendron, and other such  
trees and shrubs. The earliest kind  
of rhododendrons (the Noblesium)  
starts flowering here at Christmas.  
One of mine has nearly a hundred  
great red trusses of bloom now—Janu-  
ary—and the red camellias are coming  
out. Sometimes on winter days the  
thermometer goes up to 90° in the  
sun; and there is seldom any great  
extremity of cold. My grandfather  
notes, 11 February 1855, "Thermome-  
ter at front door now 90°, such as I  
never remember seeing before."—  
Cecil Torr, in "Small Talk at Wreyland."

WERE ever human habitations set  
in a more picturesque confusion  
than in Le Cheylard? The  
houses scramble up the hillside, and  
overhang the river Dorne which winds  
about the town. There is no sort of  
arrangement, dark alleys run hither  
and thither, intersecting, winding,  
bifurcating, or ceasing abruptly in a  
cul-de-sac. Cows, oxen, goats, and  
poultry share with their human owners  
the same habitation. In almost  
every house there is a difference in  
level of some five to ten feet from  
back to front, or from flank to flank,  
according to the fall of the ground,  
and the lower part is a stable. Steps,  
staircases, twists, arches, crumbling  
walls, cavernous entrances, violent  
contrasts of black shadow and vivid  
sunlight, and over all the deep blue  
sky, impart a curious spectacular air  
to these kaleidoscopic labyrinthine  
ways, and the wanderer will cause a  
tolerant wonder amongst the in-  
habitants, who would seem to be  
unaccustomed to the intrusion of  
strangers. The Square is occupied by  
a church and flat-faced stone houses,  
shops, cafés, and the like. Around  
the Square there is the welcome and  
ubiquitous row of plane trees, curi-  
ously cut, after the local fashion, to  
make the foliage spread laterally in  
order to give the greatest shade.

The town, viewed as a whole from  
the river, has the look of something  
that has slowly grown or of having  
been there from all time. Some of the  
houses, built on bits of rising rock,  
overhang the river supported only by  
crumbling arches or old baulks of  
timber others are set back on a  
shallow terrace. Here and there  
vines embower the whole house,  
climbing up to the widely overhang-  
ing of the rich red southern  
pantile roofs. The houses are built  
of local stone and have small win-  
dows flanked with massive wooden  
shutters, which add a kind of grim-  
ness to their appearance. The bed of  
the river is wide, but only at the  
melting of the snows in spring is it  
fully covered; for the rest of the  
year streams, the size of which vary  
with the season, pick out a leisurely  
course among the rocks leaving here  
and there pools around which all day  
are kneeling figures of women wash-  
ing the household clothes, the gently  
flowing water in its rocky basin, and  
the hot sun making a perfect natural  
laundry. On the opposite side of the  
river there is a narrow level terrace,  
part orchard and part allotment gar-  
dens, behind it the hillside rises  
irregularly in narrow tiers of ledge-  
like terraced vineyards.

Le Cheylard has its industries.  
These are silk mills and leather-  
dressing works, and every use is made  
of the small amount of available  
water power. One of these mills is  
housed in a long, low, pleasant-looking  
building, at the back of which, curi-  
ously enough, is the only flower gar-  
den in Le Cheylard. Perhaps the  
vivid blueness of the sky, the brilli-  
ancy of the sunshine transmuting the  
stonework of the buildings to  
shades of gold, and intensifying every  
natural color, renders needless the  
gayety of flowers. The only other  
brilliant growing colors here are the  
huge bloated gold and yellow pump-  
kins in the allotments and the orange-  
hued berries of the mountain ash.

## A "Samurai's" Daughter

All that winter the household was  
busy with getting me ready for school.  
The pathos of these preparations I  
did not realize; nor, I think, did any  
of us. Mother spent evening after  
evening, bending her stately head  
over wonderful embroidered garments,  
in ripping out, stitch by stitch, the  
exquisite work . . . generations ago.  
Then Iah would dye the silk and  
make it into plain garments, suitable  
for my school-life.

And many things were sold. I  
thought little of it then, but now it  
aches me to remember the sword-hilt  
ornaments, of exquisite workmanship  
in gold and silver and bronze, that  
were sold for almost nothing; and  
can we even now, how the great  
scales of the dealer in old iron tipped  
heavily with the weight of swords  
that once were the pride of our re-  
tainers.

One cold evening I went into Grand-  
mother's room and suggested down be-  
side her cushion, close to the firebox,  
just as I used to do in the days which  
were beginning to seem to me far in  
the past. We had grown somewhat  
apart that year. I was no longer the  
little child she could make happy with  
sweets and could train in politeness  
and teach useful lessons by means of  
fairly-lore, and I felt that much as  
she loved me, the new conditions that  
my future faced, were beyond her  
old-fashioned comprehension. But I  
learned that night, while I talked with  
her, that samurai training will pre-  
pare one for any future.

As we sat in the quiet room, lighted  
only by the soft glow of the charcoal  
fire, she told me how, as a bride, that  
very day, sixty years before, she had  
left her home in a distant province to  
come to her husband in Nagasaki. Most  
rides of her rank revisited their  
homes each year in a long procession  
of grandeur, but Grandmother, though  
messengers were sent at every New  
Year and summer-festival season, never,  
after she entered the marriage  
palanquin, saw her home or her people  
again. In those days of slow travel,  
distance was counted by time rather  
than by miles, and hers was a long  
trip. She left home on the night of  
a full moon, and another full moon  
was in the sky when she was carried  
through the entrance-gate of her hus-  
band's home.

That was one of the long Nagasaki  
winters. For five months we saw only  
snow. In the early spring our rela-  
tives in Tokyo had written that our  
arrangements had been made for my  
school. From that time I had been  
waiting impatiently for the mountain  
made to become safe from avalanches;  
for just as soon as we could travel,  
Brother was to take me to the capital.

At last the dikes were dry—that  
was where the snow always melted  
first—and we had a "gathering-green"  
picnic as a farewell to my companions  
in Nagasaki. One sunny morning a  
group of us, with purple scarves on  
our heads and kimono tucked up over  
our bright skirts, dotted the dike-  
slopes, each carrying a small basket  
and a bamboo knife and filling the air  
with laughter and merry calls as we  
hurried up and down the banks, try-  
ing to see how many different kinds  
of green each could find. Often in  
later years I recall that happy day as  
my last gay time at home as a girl.  
Finally the mail-carriers reported  
that the overhanging snow-cliffs had

## "When I Consider Thy Heavens"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Silently, one by one, in the infinite  
meadows of heaven,  
Blossomed the lovely stars, the for-  
get-me-nots of the angels."

WATCHING in a summer twilight  
for this appearing, one may re-  
fect that it comes to each in  
proportion to his own perception. An-  
other, watching with him, may discern  
some point of light before it dawns  
upon the latter's vision; he may see  
and call his neighbor's attention to a  
star the latter has not yet perceived.  
With eyes closed or attention tempo-  
rarily diverted, he may miss much of  
this lovely blossoming. Another can-  
not see it for him. He himself can  
neither cause the light nor hinder its  
shining; he need not journey to those  
far heights to discover it. The light is  
there for all to see; and in the ratio  
of one's perception of it, one finds the  
heavens spangled with beauty for him.  
And, surely, none can look out nightly  
upon the grandly impressive, silent  
march of the stars without acknowl-  
edging in the depths of his heart that  
it indicates the presence and power  
of an all-pervading, all-prevailing in-  
telligence, which orders, groups, clas-  
sifies and governs.

The shepherd prince of Israel in his  
night vigils learned this, and in won-  
der and humility exclaimed, "When I  
consider thy heavens, the work of thy  
fingers, the moon and the stars, which  
thou hast ordained: what is man, that  
thou art mindful of him?"—In further  
development of this thought, David  
perceived something of the truth pre-  
sented in Christian Science, that man,  
the image of God, reflects His glory  
and dominion as the stars reflect light,  
and that his affairs also are under the  
supervision of the Mind the stars obey.

It would redeem many a sordid hour,  
many a barren waste of human en-  
deavor, for those who are active in the  
business world to watch for a little  
while, as children may do, the bloss-  
oming of the stars at eventide, and  
ponder the lessons to be learned from  
such contemplation. Nervous tension  
would relax, the feverish urge to over-  
action subside, anxieties give place to  
calm and exalted thoughts. One learns  
much by analogy, and can apply to his  
problems the grand object-lessons set  
forth nightly "in the infinite meadows  
of heaven." Whether the specific busi-  
ness problem may seem to be occa-  
sioned by inaction or overaction, the  
stars can silently instruct one. He may  
learn that there is nothing useless or  
idle in the divine economy, and that  
no detail is neglected or left to lawless  
chance. Every least star has its place  
and purpose in Mind. None trespasses  
upon another; none is too small not  
to have its place in the marvelous  
patterns. Throughout the host of cir-  
cling spheres, multitudes upon multi-  
tudes thronging unfathomable space,  
harmony prevails. Weary mortals will  
do well to mark the serenity of this  
heavenly activity, which can neither  
be retarded nor accelerated by the  
changing phases of the human will.

Then let one bring back with him to  
all fallen and the slopes were clear.  
Soon after came the day of our de-  
parture. With a heart full of elation,  
half of regret, I bade good-by to  
Grandmother and Mother and with  
misty eyes was carefully tucked into  
my jinrikisha by Iah. Then between  
lines of bowing friends, our two jin-  
rikishas and a baggage-laden horse,  
led by a coolie, started on the eight-  
days' journey to Tokyo.—Etsu Inagaki  
Sugemoto, in "Asia."

## Small Houses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
I like small houses, square and tight  
That wear their windows lit at night.  
I like their chimneys when it's dark  
And the North Wind tosses every  
spark.  
But most I like the way they wear  
Smoke plumes with such a jaunty air!  
Eleanor Hammond.

## Celtic Magic

The forest solitude, the bubbling  
spring, the wild flowers, are every-  
where in romance. They have a mys-  
terious life and grace there; they are  
Nature's own children, and utter her  
secret in a way which makes them  
something quite different from the  
woods, waters, and plants of Greek  
and Latin poetry. Now of this delicate  
magic, Celtic romance is so preemi-  
nent a mistress, that it seems impos-  
sible to believe the power did not come  
into romance from the Celts. Magic is  
just the word for it—the magic of na-  
ture; not merely the beauty of nature  
—that the Greeks and Latins had; not  
merely an honest smack of the soil, a  
faithful realism—that the Germans  
had; but the intimate life of Nature,  
her weird power and her fairy charm.  
As the Saxon names of places, with  
the pleasant wholesome smack of the  
soil in them—Weathersfield, Thaxted,  
Shalford—are to the Celtic names of  
places, with their penetrating, lofty  
beauty—Yellindra, Tyntagel, Carnar-  
von—so is the somber realism of Ger-  
man and Norse nature to the fairy-  
like loveliness of Celtic nature.  
Thus is Olwen described: "More  
yellow was her hair than the flower  
of the broom, and her skin was whiter  
than the foam of the wave, and fairer  
were her hands and her fingers than  
the blossoms of the wood-anemone  
amidst the spray of the meadow foun-  
tains." For loveliness it would be  
hard to beat that.

Magic is the word to insist upon—  
a magically vivid and near interpreta-  
tion of nature; since it is this which  
constitutes the special charm and  
power of the effect I am calling atten-  
tion to, and it is for this that the  
Celtic sensibility gives him a peculiar  
attitude.—Matthew Arnold, in "On the  
Study of Celtic Literature."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1924

## EDITORIALS

ISOLATION, aloofness and fear of entangling alliances have been thrown to the winds in the generosity with which the American people have rallied to the relief of suffering German children. It is doubtful if any undertaking, since the war, is more worthy of support or provides a more significant opportunity for creating the understandings of peace. The task of the American Relief Committee is only begun. There are critical months ahead. Reserve supplies of food, which are at low ebb now, will run lower by the first of April. The people of the United States cannot pass by on the other side of this humanitarian appeal.

### Fixing the Blame for German Starvation

In the midst of these wholly worthy pleas for the children of Germany, however, it is right to keep clearly in mind the background of this critical situation. Innocent children are suffering in Germany today, not because of the devastations of invading armies, but because of the selfish depravity of a certain class of Germany's own citizens. It is a fact beyond dispute that the industrialists of Germany, when the Treaty was signed, hustled the gold out of the country, forced the German Government to issue paper money for the purchase of gold with which to pay reparations, and thus started that vicious circle that drove the mark into oblivion and brought this widespread suffering upon the people.

It is easy enough to say that these industrialists are doing as much for the suffering German children as American industrialists do for the poor of the United States. The German group, however, stands convicted of the deliberate policy which is wholly responsible for this suffering. They have fattened on the misery of their fellow citizens. Manufacturing on the basis of a depreciated mark, they were able to undersell their competitors in the markets of the world. They are winning back their pre-war trade, building it on destitution and suffering. And now the shadow of these industrialists has fallen, vulture-like, across the lives of the children of Germany. Is it any wonder that they give a pittance to help those whose misery they chose to bring about?

It is essential that in all considerations of the German situation one bear in mind that there are two Germanys. There is the Germany of the industrialists: the Germany that—while its children starve—sends representatives to the United States to negotiate huge financial deals. This Germany laughs up its sleeve at the ideals of democracy. This is the Germany that the world sought to destroy between 1914 and 1918—the prototypes of which need to be totally destroyed in every nation.

Then, there is the Germany that believes in the Republic, and is determined that democratic fundamentals have a chance. This we believe to be the Germany of the masses. This is the Germany that paid most heavily in the war and suffers most today. This, fortunately, is the Germany the world is asked to help by those who are seeking funds for relief.

Meanwhile, the first class goes unpunished. Want, with all the coercive measures resorted to, has not reached the profiteers of Germany. Until the pressure which now effects most seriously those who cannot pay is applied directly—and without softening—to those who can, it is unlikely that Germany will assume its full measure of reparation obligations.

The American people will continue to carry on for the sake of the children of Germany. Those children deserve better than the starvation which Germany's industrialists have brought upon them. But, when the facts are ascertained and a course of action outlined, it is to be hoped that there will be an equally positive support behind the effort to collect the last collectible cent from those who are responsible and who must be made to assume their responsibility.

ONE of the subjects rightly occupying the center of the stage at the convention of the National Education

### Regarding a Ministry of Public Health

Association in Chicago is the matter of a federal department of education. That there is need for such a department, with a representative in the President's Cabinet, those who are in a position to speak with authority say is undoubted, and concerning the fact that many indications point to its becoming a reality in the near future, they feel equally positive. Most of these educators are particularly firm, however, on the point that such a Cabinet post must be free from alliances of all kinds, because they consider that if the thin end of the wedge is allowed to enter in one direction, there is no telling where such a policy may end.

This fact is of particular significance, because health instruction advocates are active in the convention. Indeed, although the educators are on record as being opposed to a recognized federal department of education and welfare, they are hearing arguments in favor of extending and strengthening health instruction with the present bureau of education. There is little doubt that advocates of such instruction are working insistently for one of two ends, either to have organized a separate department of public health and welfare, with a Cabinet representative, or to institute activities which will result in the Department of Education being loaded down with a health bureau as an adjunct. That those working in this manner would prefer the first alternative is perhaps obvious, but that they would accept the second with good grace is a matter concerning which there is really no room for argument, because if they ever obtained it, without doubt they would soon be making strenuous efforts to extend its scope.

Only a few days ago, the announcement was published of the approval by the faculty of the West Virginia University of the inauguration of a four-year course to train public health officers in that institution.

Should the proposed course be approved by the state boards of education and control, it will mean that more so-called health and sanitary officers will soon be available for West Virginia than has been the case heretofore. Dr. W. T. Henshaw, state health commissioner, being quoted as stating that there is a great need at present for such officials in several counties. Is, then, the problem of illiteracy so fully solved by boards of education that the public schools may properly be used for purposes other than those for which they were established?

If France and England can again agree, a great step forward will have been taken in the settlement of Europe.

Nothing has retarded the peace so much as the divergences of view and the unpleasant sentiments which developed between the two Channel countries. Whether France or England is right in its contentions does not in the least alter the fundamental fact that while they are at loggerheads, while they tug in different directions, the great problems which are in suspense and which hold up the normal activities of the world can never be solved.

There was undoubtedly much to be said for the policy which Lord Curzon represented, but, unfortunately, some of his methods were far from tactful, and only served to produce angry feelings in France. It is not too much to say that in all probability M. Poincaré and the policy of which he was the protagonist would have collapsed long ago had it not been for the somewhat unwise attacks of the former British Government.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when he came into office, at once adopted a different plan. He did not seek to discover faults. He did not attempt to range the whole world against France. He did not denounce and threaten. First of all, he endeavored to create a friendly atmosphere. France is exceedingly responsive to cordiality, and the effect was immediately seen in the diplomatic domain. The bitter quarrels which had arisen with regard to the Palatinate and with regard to the Cologne zone were dissipated almost in a moment. When France was spoken to in a kindly manner it changed entirely its tactics.

In the Ruhr itself France was prepared for many sacrifices. Everybody had come to see that France could not expect to obtain material profits from the mere occupation of the Ruhr, and it was agreed that the moment a possible plan was discovered, and the moment that Germany showed a real willingness to put its financial house in order and to attempt to pay something to France, the occupation should become merely nominal. To ask France to abandon the occupation altogether was, perhaps, too much. It was difficult to go back upon a policy which had been proclaimed for over a year. But with a little give and take the prospect certainly looked brighter.

The committees of experts were ready to submit their scheme, and France was ready to accept it if it made proper provision for French needs. The question then arises, however, whether Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, having obtained these advantages, having created a more favorable atmosphere, should proceed to force the issue. There are many voices in France which counsel some delay. The Socialists and the Radicals felt that if the British Labor Government asked too much, and asked it too quickly, there would be a final patriotic rally in France which would have the effect of benefiting the Bloc National and of injuring the Bloc des Gauches at the forthcoming elections. It would be better, they said, to mark time until the elections, because they hope that after May there will be a party in power in France which will be not dissimilar to the party in power in England. An agreement will then be easily possible. But if, there is in the meantime acute opposition between France and England, the expectations of the parties of the Left in France may be disappointed, and the quarrels would very likely be renewed between the two countries.

There is much to be said in favor of this reasoning, though it is to be remarked that in England there are many people who do not see much difference on the real issue between the parties of the Left and the parties of the Right in France. Why wait, they ask, if M. Caillaux demands very much the same things as M. Poincaré?

The Radicals in France generally declare that although they approach the problem from a totally different standpoint, they nevertheless cannot sacrifice essential French interests, nor can they allow Germany to escape from the grip which has been put upon it, until acceptable terms are concluded. But they, nevertheless, favor international solutions, whereas the Bloc National favors national solutions. This may appear to be only a difference of words, but in reality the difference is very deep. M. Poincaré believed that he could find solutions, whether the whole world was against France or not. He believed that France was capable of extracting effective payments from Germany by its own unaided efforts. He was truly nationalist. The Radicals are, in a real sense, internationalist, in that they reach conclusions only in agreement with their former allies and, if possible, with the co-operation of America. This goes to the very root of the matter. No country can, in fact, stand by itself. It is necessary above all that the countries of the Continent should realize that they must work with each other, and that a new sense of their interdependence and of their solidarity should be developed.

WHEN the Mellon tax-reduction plan was submitted to the Congress of the United States three months ago, it met

### Unwise Criticisms of the Congress

with an almost unanimous indorsement by the newspapers of the larger cities, and the Republican press generally. It was then forecast that a measure embodying the essential features of Secretary Mellon's suggestions would be promptly enacted, and that the issue of tax reduction would be taken out of party politics. What objections were heard were either to the effect that the proposed decrease in taxes was not

large enough, or that a corresponding reduction should be made in tariff taxes that are alleged to unduly increase prices to the 100,000,000 consumers.

Unfortunately for the prospects of immediate relief from part of the national tax burden, an attempt was made in some directions to obtain a party advantage by claiming that the lowered tax rates would be an asset of the Republican Party in the coming presidential campaign. Some color was given this claim by announcements that President Coolidge would insist that the Mellon plan be adopted substantially as drafted, and that any other tax-revision bill would be vetoed. The attitude of the press, in representing by editorial articles and cartoons the Congress as being driven by the Administration into carrying out its wishes, was ill advised, and probably an important factor in developing the present muddled situation.

It has become an American habit to speak lightly of the abilities of senators and representatives in the Congress, and it is too often forgotten that, under the Constitution of the United States, all revenue measures must originate in the House of Representatives. Editorial articles and cartoons calling for the use of "the big stick" to force the prompt enactment of a tax-reduction bill have had an effect contrary to that intended, and it must now be evident that the Congress cannot be driven into adopting any particular plan for amending the internal revenue laws. When the tax bill, passed by the House, reaches the Senate, it will be to the advantage of the country if the partisanship which has so far characterized the tax discussion is laid aside, and the subject taken up with a view to compromising on the best features of the Republican and Democratic proposals.

IN PRESENT-DAY thinking toward the improvement of methods of political action, the influence of competitive

### Sports and Democracy

It is interesting to note that nations have succeeded in democratic government in almost exact proportion to their participation in competitive games and athletics.

All who have enjoyed them will agree that athletic games inculcate qualities much to be desired in citizens of a democracy. They teach, indeed, that self-control in the individual which is the first essential of self-government in the nation. They develop the habit of co-operating with fellow players. And they give, as perhaps nothing else can, the ability to respect opponents. It is concerning this last tendency that Mr. Yost said, "Democracy is based upon respect for opposition."

Were we less prone to accept our politics much as we accept our weather, we might have noted more readily that such respect as Mr. Yost refers to has been required for every forward step in the slow evolution of self-governing institutions. Nor should we have failed to remark how large a share of that evolution has come about in English-speaking countries where, by what seems more than a striking coincidence, most of the competitive sports have developed. The willingness to take as well as to give in friendly athletic contests, which Americans term "playing the game," and Britons like to call "playing cricket," has its counterpart in politics. There it has been described variously as the practice of the Golden Rule, or merely as a talent for compromise.

Name it what we may, this mental quality which has been, perhaps, the English-speaking peoples' finest contribution to the world's political thinking, owes much to the sportsmanship developed in athletics. Today sportsmanship in politics is spreading more widely through the world than has ever been the case before. In the post-war period competitive games have gained amazing popularity in many countries which have never possessed even a name for sports, and in which armed strife has been the too generally accepted fashion among political methods. The truer understanding of sportsmanship, brought out by this more widespread participation in athletics, must surely be reflected in fairer modes of political action, intranational and international.

## Editorial Notes

INTERESTING as are likely to be the revelations which astronomers hope to obtain concerning the planet Mars, when in August next it approaches some 20,000,000 miles nearer the earth than is usually the case, it is important to remember how intimately the question of relativity affects such an issue as its habitability. What, for example, if the temperature there is thirty or forty degrees below zero centigrade, the entire matter of heat and cold is predicated solely upon belief. There is no reason why so-called life should not be carried on as satisfactorily in an environment where liquid oxygen or molten lead constituted the normal drink, as in one in which water sustained that function. Presumably also even in such a case prohibition officers would have their difficulties in seeing to it that the law was not violated!

HARDLY a better example of the wonderful possibilities of air service to out-of-the-way parts of the world could be found than that furnished by the recent successful test flight made by Carl Elinson, United States air mail pilot, into the interior of Alaska. The trip was made, according to a news dispatch from Fairbanks, in nine hours of flying—quite a difference from the eighteen days which is the usual requirement for making such a journey by dog teams. Round-the-world tours from Monday to Saturday and week-end return trips across the Atlantic do not today carry nearly the flavor of the Arabian Nights that they did only a few decades ago.

## Mist in the Hebrides

[Pride and independence have kept from the world the deplorable condition of the Hebrides and the northwestern coast of Scotland, a condition brought on by the failure of the grain and potato crops. The spring was late, the summer wet and sunless, and the autumn a season of rain and frost. These circumstances made the harvest the worst in living memory. Owing to the isolation of the islands and the reserve of the inhabitants, the news was slow to reach the public outside but now that it has spread abroad relief measures have been started and the work of relieving the situation is being pursued with vigor.]

Mist is the one thing that Hebrideans will not admit. As your boat approaches the pier at Stornoway, after tumbling over the wicked waves of the Minch, and dashing spray in every direction, the barrels of herring pyramided on the wharf are scarcely discernible, and the moving objects are more like phantoms in the night than men, women, and children waiting to scan the visitors. It may look like rain, or a rift in the clouds may give a peg to the optimist on which to hang the prospect of a clear day, but it is never misty, for the inhabitants are so accustomed to the haze that they either forget it is there or think it not worth attention.

But Stornoway is not the Hebrides, any more than the island of Lewis, of which it is the capital, may be said to stand for the whole group. Big and small, inhabited and uninhabited, there are 500 islands in the Hebrides. And to those who desire a vacation "far from the madding crowd," any one of these will afford the utmost solitude, and surroundings as quaint and primitive as are to be found in the remotest parts of Scotland. So lonely are they, indeed, that weeks sometimes elapse without communication between neighboring isles.

This forces the inhabitants to look to the soil and the sea for sustenance. Potatoes and oats are raised on the land and fish are drawn from the water. On these the people subsist. Heat is obtained from the peats dug out of the bog. But when the rain comes down in torrents and the landing lasts for weeks at a time, the roads are not only impassable, but the fields become quagmires, and the source of fuel black lakes and mud pools. Then the islander must conserve his supply.

On some of the smaller islands are still to be found huts varying but little from those Dr. Samuel Johnson visited when he made his tour of the Hebrides. Stone, the material nearest the hand of the islander, is used to build the walls of the hut, and heather to thatch the roof. Roads, where they are to be found, are ill-paved, but often it is necessary to follow the sandy beaches and clamber over precipitous rocks to pass from one dwelling to another. Yet who would not forsake the beaten highway for a view from the summit of a rocky eminence away out to sea?

Artists are drawn thither by such scenes as these. And would not W. H. Hudson, whose fame as a naturalist and author is known to the five continents, have revelled in watching the birds as they hovered over the bleak shore? St. Ives for pictures, but the Hebrides for grandeur. No sea gull on the Cornish coast proved more entrancing than the flocks that alight on the steel-gray rocks and chatter to the sound of the waves. The song of the sea rises on the wind and the slumbering beach derives animation from its feathered friends.

Industry is not unknown to the Hebrides. Sheep are raised in the hills and the wool from them is woven into rich cloth, some of the best made tartan being produced there. Nor is the romance of weaving forgotten. Scarcely a boy or a girl is unacquainted with legendary lore or historic tales which the tartan recalls, and a little inducement will bring the details, which time alone has softened, of Prince Charlie's flight across Skye and to the caves of unfrequented islands, wrapped in the plaid of Flora MacDonald.

Speed, bonnie boat, like a bird on the wing  
Over the sea to Skye,  
Carry the lad that's born to be king . . .

Songs have sprung from the island traditions and it is only in recent years that a collection has been made of them, although Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles" has long been a favorite among lovers of poetry. One of the most indefatigable workers in this connection was Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser, who spent her summers in the study of this primitive music, and gave to the world songs that, for simplicity and beauty, bid fair to hold their own among the enduring compositions.

The inhabitants of the islands are Celtic in origin, and Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser speculates as to whether the Gregorian characteristics of some of the songs have not a Greek ancestry antedating Athenian civilization; whether the eastern-scale qualities do not tell of prehistoric times when the Celts still lived in the Orient. At one time Scandinavians ruled the islands, and some of the songs are believed to show traces of the influence of the Norsemen. Gaelic is still spoken, but the English tongue is gradually supplanting it.

Pride dominates the Hebridean. He is proud of his ancestry, proud of his traditions, proud of his ability to fend for himself. This makes his case all the harder when nature denies him her stores. He spurns charity, and even looks with disdain when the word is mentioned, and only the direst need unbends him. Lord Leverhulme, England's great soap manufacturer, was sharply made aware of this a few years ago.

Struck by the quietness of the islands as a haven of rest, Lord Leverhulme purchased the island of Lewis from Lieut.-Col. Duncan Matheson. Soon his desire to improve the lot of the inhabitants spurred him on to a scheme to give better homes to the islanders and to bring prosperity to the fisheries. Then he went a step farther with his welfare schemes, only to find his generous offers met a lukewarm reception. Pride stepped in and barred the way, and the characteristics of the islander prevailed.

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### The Real Merits of the World Court Issue

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM, Attorney-General of the United States under President William Howard Taft, declares, in *Our World*, that "the League has no control over the acts of the Court, which, in the decision of cases submitted to it, is required to apply the provisions of international treaties or conventions, international custom, as evidence of a general practice accepted as law, and the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations."

The reservations proposed by Secretary Hughes, and approved by President Harding, in February last, provide for the adherence to this Court by the United States, upon the express understanding, (1) that by such adhesion, the United States does not become a member of the League of Nations; (2) that the United States may send a representative to vote precisely as though it were a member of the League upon the selection of judges; (3) that the United States shall pay its proper share of the expenses of the Court, and (4) that the Protocol and Statute shall not be altered without its consent. Thus, all legitimate objection to the United States accepting and strengthening the fruit of its own advocacy and handiwork is removed.